INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL XVI NO 64.. BOMBAY THURSDAY MARCH 15 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

E. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
17 Mar.	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$		7,352
28 ,,	RANPURA		16 601
31 ,,	MOOLTAN‡		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA‡		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	MOREA*		10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA‡	16,088
2 June	MACEDONIA		11,120
9 ,,	MALWA *		10 986
16 ,,	MANTUA		10,946
23 ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA ‡	16,572
30 ,,	DELTA		8,000
7 July	RANPURA*		16,-01
14 ,,	MOREA		10,953
21 ,,	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN‡	20,847
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
4 Aug.	RAWALPINDI*		16,919
11 ,,	MACEDONIA		11,120
18 ,,	RAZMAK	MALOJA‡	20,837
25 ,,	MANTUA		10,946

@To Marseilles only.

‡ Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

$EXTRA SAILING OF S. S. CHINA AT THE FOLLOWING REDUCED RATES:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £60

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. MACEDONIA", on the 2nd June, 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
6th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441
14th June	MANORA ..	7,883

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928		
29th Mar.	NALDERA ..	Colombo and Australia.
31st March	† KIDDERPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
3rd April	† ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
24th Apr.	DELTA ..	Colombo, Strait China & Japan
26th Apr.	† MIRZAPORE ..	Straits China and Japan.
26th Apr.	NARKUNDA ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th May	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia.
7th June	RAWALPINDI ..	ColomboStraits China & Japan
Connecting at Colombo with COMORIN ..		for Australia.
5th July	RAJPUTANA ..	ColomboStraits China & Japan
Connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA ..		for Australia.

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
16th March	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
17th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvie.
19th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi viaPort Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
21st ,,	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
21st ,,	ELLORA ..	Mombasa.
28th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be saillings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29 Feb.	15 March
Tasmania Maru..	4105	7 March	23 ,,
Moji Maru ..	3757	18 ,,	29 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	21st Mar.	4 April.
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th ,,	12 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	4th Apr.	16 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th Apr.	30 ,,
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30th ,,	14 May.

*Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg- "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shingo Maru ..	29th Feb.	14th Mar.
Shinnoh Maru..	14th March	24th ,,
Indo Maru ..	14th ,,	28th ,,
Celebes Maru ..	24th ,,	7th April.
Indus Maru ..	6th April	18th ,,
Borneo Maru ..	9th	22nd ,,
Shunko Maru ..	23rd	5th May

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.

Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS .....I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,

Secretary and Treasurer.

The Indian Review.

FEBRUARY CONTENTS.

WOMEN'S PLACE IN NATIONAL LIFE
By Lady Cynthia Mosley.
EAST AFRICAN POLICY
By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
CHRISTIANITY AND SLAVERY
By Mr. S. Haldar.
AN OPEN LETTER TO MISS MAYO
By The Rev. Alden H. Clark.
THE LAST PHASE
By E. Labouchere Thornton, I.C.S., (Retd)
THE MADRAS CONGRESS
By Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.
BRITAIN'S "SACRED TRUST"—INDIA
By Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah.
By Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao
THE RESERVE BANK BILL AND THE INDIAN STATES. By Sirdar M. V. Kibe, M.A.
PROBLEMS OF AGRICULTURE
By Sir Atul Chatterjee, K.C.I.E.
MORE CONGRESSES & CONFERENCES
PRACTICAL EDUCATION FOR MUSSALMANS
By Sheikh Sir Abdul Qadir, Kt.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders, M.A.
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
THE WORLD OF BOOKS
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS
QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE
UTTERANCES OF THE DAY
INDIAN STATES
INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SECTION
AGRICULTURAL SECTION
MEDICAL AND SCIENCE
DEPARTMENTAL NOTES
PORTRAITS & ILLUSTRATIONS.

Single Copy As. 8.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5, (if by cheque Rs. 5-4). Copies of the January number, which is also our Special New Year Number which contains an account of the proceedings of the various political, religious and social gatherings held during the Christmas season of last year are also available. Those who remit Rs. 5 and enrol themselves as regular subscribers for the year 1928 will get this Number free. Please note, no one will be enrolled as a subscriber unless a year's subscription is paid in advance. No copies will be sent by V.P.P.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22297.

BOMBAY CHRONICLE

IN BUDHAWAR CHOWK.

POONA CITY

Poona Readers can have "Bombay Chronicle" on their way to Market and Office and also on way back to home, twice a day. With up-to-date fresh News.

From:—

(1) KELKAR BROTHERS,
News A
Poona Budhawar,

AND

(2) POONA CAMP.
MAIN ROAD.
Messrs. LA CROIX AND CO.

(3) SHAMSUDDIN ABDULALLY,
Poona.
540, Centre Street

Every Transaction Backed with Service

SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
FIRE CLAY
Etc, Etc

KATNI FIREBRICKS

Agents C. MACDONALD & Co. BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs.7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1.1|2 ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus,

Funds above Rs. 1 LACS

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY. 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Fsoof Building. D'Lisstreet, Mazagon, Bombay

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1924) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY

Nothing talks louder

than a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Every day people in all parts of Bombay are directed to opportunities offered by these little messages. If there is any body any where in Bombay you would like to locate employ a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIELD ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A COMPETENT OVERSEER for eight months. Maximum salary Rs. 100/- a month, salary according to qualifications. Only competent men conversant with Reinforced concrete work, with copies of testimonials, need apply, before 25th March 1928. GHULAM MOHAMED KHAN, M. A., B. Sc., A. M. I. C. E., Executive Engineer, NANDED (N. G. S. Ry.)

A 30113

WANTED—An AGRICULTURIST EXPERT for State, two STORE CLERKS, one TIMEKEEPER and a TALLY CLERK for Railway. Apply sharp with two annas stamp MANAGER, S. ANUMAN SERVICE BUREAU, Delhi.

A R780

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS and ORGANIZERS throughout India, Burma and Ceylon for a most progressive cheap Insurance Business and to organize and secure Loan Business from those desiring Loan without security and at a lowest possible interest of one Rupee per cent per annum for starting Indian Trade and Industries. Apply—PEOPLE'S OWN PROVIDENT AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD., Sholapur Road, Poona.

A 30083

WANTED A EUROPEAN CONFECTIONER. Apply stating qualifications and salary required to BOSOTTO BROS., Mount Road, Madras.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

'Bombay Chronicle,'

Bombay House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—ONE EXPERIENCED AND QUALIFIED Pharmaceutical Chemist. State minimum salary required. Apply: FRANCIS MEDICAL HALL, Rangoon.

WANTED a European or Eurasian LADY knowing Hindustani for canvassing. Pay Rs. 40—60 p. m. See personally at once in JAFFRI DISPENSARY, opp. Popular Pharmacy. Sandhurst Road Branch, Girgaon, between 10—1 and 5—7.

WANTED a French TUTOR for private tuitions. See personally after office hours. RAMCHAND RAJAJIE, Pydhonie, D. D. Baria Bldg., Bombay.

WANTED—CLERKS, TYPISTS AND OTHERS seeking employment in several lines to consult with return postage stamp. G. GOODMAN & Co., Loans & EMPLOYMENT SECURERS, Bangalore Cantt.

WANTED—A MANAGER FOR AN Anglo-vernacular press on Rs. 60 p. m. Apply DIWAN, P. O. Mohalla, via Rajpandgaon C. P.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.

O R688

EDUCATIONAL.

ROYAL HOMEOPATHIC INSTITUTE No. 33 Delhi,—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches Homeopathy, Electro Homeopathy, Dentistry and Biochemistry locally by regular training as well as by correspondence through printed lectures and grants Diplomas. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H M.D., Principal Royal Homeopathy Institute, DELHI.

P R735

FOR SALE

KAKOMI DURRIES.

Infinitely superior to the Bazar Made article. Will last for years. In shades to suit your furnishing scheme. From Rs. 2|3|- per square yard. Particulars on request.

KAKOMI SERVANTS CLOTHING.

Make your servants Clothing of Kakomi Drill or let us make them for you. You get better service from Kakomi Materials. Coloured Drills from As. -|10|- per yard. Ready made clothing Achkans from Rs. 2|3 each. Pyjamas from Rs. 1|12 per pair, made from white Drill.

KAKOMI BED LINEN.

Our bed linen is noted for its remarkable wearing qualities. We specialize in Sheets, Pillow Cases, Counterpanes, and Mattress Cloths and shall be pleased to send samples and prices on request.

KAKOMI TABLE LINEN.

Can be depended on for many years reliable service. Table Cloths in four patterns. Sizes from 1-1|2 yards by 52 inches. Prices from Rs. 2 Serviettes to match. Size 24" x 24" Rs. 4|8 per dozen. The best value in India. Send for samples.

KAKOMI STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Will give every satisfaction in wash and wear. In Mauve Blue and Black stripes. 31" wide As. 9|6 per yard. Patterns on request.

KAKOMI PYJAMAS.

For service and comfort. White Twill Rs. 4|12 per suit; Rs. 28 per half dozen. Striped Twill Rs. 5|12 per suit; Rs. 34 per half dozen. Send for prices and samples of the full range of materials, and particulars of other qualities of Pyjamas Suits.

KAKOMI KHAKI SHORTS.

Extraordinary value. Made to measure with side pockets and belt loops (brace buttons if required). Waist up to 36"—from Rs. 3|6 per pair.

For full particulars and prices of all Kakomi Manufactures write to:—

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.

K1

MISCELLANEOUS.

TERMS REVISED—Agents for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and SUNDAY EDITIONS are enrolled on the most favourable terms as revised. Apply to the MANAGER, 'Bombay Chronicle,' Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE GOKAK MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Gokak Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 15th March, 1928, at 5-0 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To adopt the Directors' Report and audited statements of Account for the year ended December 31st 1927.

(2) To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

(3) To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khattau, who retires from office under Article 97 of the Articles of Association of the Company but is eligible for re-election.

(4) To appoint Auditors for the coming year and fix their remuneration.

(5) To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from February 27th to March 15th, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
FORBES, FORBES CAMPBELL AND CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st February, 1928.

NOTE:—The dividend when sanctioned will be made payable, free of Income Tax, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Bombay or Madras, on and after April 2nd to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 27th February 1928 to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.

29981

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The HEAD OFFICE of the UNIQUE ASSURANCE CO., LTD. owing to expansion of their business has been REMOVED to the more Commodious Building at No. 10, CANNING STREET, Calcutta from 1st March, 1928.

30085

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the authority of BABOOLAL son of Laltaprasad Mishra to act on my behalf has ceased from the 15th day of October, 1927, and I am not responsible for any acts done by him since that date. No contract will be considered valid unless signed by me personally. Further Deviprasad Agnihotri and Ramsevak Shukla are no longer in my service.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1928.

NARAYANLAL BANSILAL.

R774

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per s.s. "SHINNOH MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 14th March, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Erieson & Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE RAJPUTANA MINERALS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of March 1928, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the period ended 30th September 1927.
2. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from TUESDAY, the 13th March 1928, to THURSDAY, the 22nd March 1928 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LALJI NARANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 24th February, 1928.

30097

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF BANKERS.

WANTED—ASSISTANT SECRETARY, Salary Rs. 300|- per month with four annual increments of Rs. 25|- non-pensionable—Age not to exceed 30—must be graduate or B. Com.—typewriting will be regarded as an advantage.

The appointment will be subject to 3 months' probation—Applications (in candidates own handwriting, accompanied by typed copies of certificates, etc.) to

Mr. W. H. WHITTINGTON,
Joint Honorary Secretary,
Indian Institute of Bankers,
C|o Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.

30112

NOTICE

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIVE SHARE CERTIFICATES of the Indian Mercantile Insurance Company, Ltd., bearing Nos. 12484 to 12508, standing in the name of Thacker Govindji Premji, have been LOST or MISLAID.

Any person in possession of or having any claim to the above shares is hereby requested to notify his claim in the Registered Office of the Company, 11, Bank Street, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof, after which date, the Company concerned will not entertain any claim in respect of these shares and duplicate copies of the same will be issued to the undersigned:—

N. H. MOOS, Esqr.,
Bar.-at-Law.,
Receiver in Suit No. 196 of 1925.
Karansey V|s. Gordhandas.
Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 14th March, 1928.

R786

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

To
"NATIONAL HERALD" SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS.

WITH reference to the Notice to "Herald" Advertisers and Subscribers, appearing in the issue of the "Indian National Herald" of Wednesday, the 14th March, 1928, we are instructed by our client Mr. Anantram Vaikunthram to state for information of his Customers that our client as an Advertisement Canvassing Agent of the "Indian National Herald" under a subsisting contract with the said newspaper has a continuing interest in future as regards the Bills for the Advertisements of Customers introduced by him and the said Notice is misleading and incorrect and the Advertisers of the "Herald" need not be misled by the said Notice. Our client has addressed a separate Notice to the "Herald" in the matter challenging the correctness of the allegations in their said Notice.

Dated this 14th day of March, 1928.

MANUBHAI & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Anantram Vaikunthram.

30114

COOK—EASY.
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS:
HAVATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO
Girgaum Back Road.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21317.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on (TOMORROW) FRIDAY, the 16th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), in Godown No. E 85 Sewri Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

3 Full pressed bales Uganda Cotton "B. R." quality (country damaged).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 527 of 1927 (Messrs. Cawasji Mancherji Kapadia and Sons vs. Bansidhar, son of Bhagwandas and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction in lots on WEDNESDAY, the 4th April, 1928, at 12 noon near Dak Bungalow and Court premises of Gorakhpur Town, the right, title and interest of the Defendants in the immoveable properties described in the Schedule hereunder written.

SCHEDULE A.

The right, title and interest of the Defendants in the immoveable properties, situate at

(1) Moza Amwa Khas (Tappa Rampur Rogha).

(2) Moza Barhara Birth (Tappa Rampur Rogha).

(3) Moza Barhara Khurd (Tappa Rampur Rogha).

(4) Moza Basgaon Chowreya (Tappa Rampur Rogha).

(5) Moza Jogiya Jamubi Patti (Tappa Batani Badraon).

(6) Moza Dudahi Mahal No. III (Tappa Rampur Rogha).

(7) Moza Dukahi (Tappa Rampur Rogha) in Paragna Sidhwa Jobna Tehseel Padrauna of Gorakhpur District.

SCHEDULE B.

Also the right, title and interest of the Defendants as Mortgagees of the immoveable properties situate at

(a) Moza Kokil Patti Tappa Rampur Rogha, Pargana Sidhwa Jobna, under a deed of mortgage, dated 14th February, 1922, for Rs. 1,999.

(b) Moza Basgaon Tola Choreya Tappa Rampur Rogha Paragna Sidhwa Jobna under a deed of mortgage, dated 11th May, 1926, for Rs. 5,999-15-0.

(c) Moza Dudahi Tappa Rampur Rogha Paragna Sidhwa Jobna under a deed of mortgage, dated 13th August, 1921, for Rs. 5,000.

All situated in the Tehseel of Padrauna District Gorakhpur.

For particulars and condition of the sale apply at the office of Babu Mathuraprasad Agarwala Vakil at Ahnagar Street, Gorakhpur, or Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Lambert, 46, Churchgate Street or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE IN BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT LANOWLA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver in Suit No. 791 of 1923 (Gulbai vs. Cowasjee), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms the undermentioned property:—

All that vacant piece or parcel of land, situate in the village of Toongarali near Lonavla in Taluka Maval District Poona, bearing Collector's Survey No. 80, admeasuring about 5 acres 15 gunthas and assessment (akar) is Rs. 2-8. It is bounded on the East by the land of Ganu Gopal Navekar, on the South by the Inami land of Joshi, on the West by the land of Krishnaji Dowlaji, on the North by the Inami land belonging to the chamar of the village.

For further particulars of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

(AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE)

6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Dare-Devil Stunt King:—

TOM MIX

In the role of a Graduate in a School of Etiquette and his wonder horse:

TONY

In the most sensational and thrilling Achievements in the William Fox Drama in 7 Reels—

OH! YOU TONY

A riot of Thrills and Laughs with the most exciting Race ever screened! DRAMA OF WESTERN MANHOOD AND EASTERN TEMPTATIONS!

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-NIGHT AND TO-MORROW
At 6-15, & 10 p.m.

COLLEEN MOORE

IN THE SPARKLING COMEDY

ORCHIDS & ERMINE

As beautiful as an Orchid
As gorgeous as Ermine

NEXT SATURDAY
At 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Britain's Popular Heroine

FAY COMPTON

In Her Latest Triumph

LONDON LOVE

From the Famous Novel of Arthur Applin. A little slum girl who blossomed into a film star.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

MID-WEEK MATINEE TO-DAY AT 6 P. M.

CARTER the GREAT

In a series of new marvels in pace with the latest discoveries and innovations of science

AND HIS COMPANY OF

TALENTED & CLEVER ARTISTES.

HEADED BY

Miss EVELYN MAXWELL

The Psychic marvel of the age, Your mind an open book to her.
SHE SEES ALL. SHE KNOWS ALL. SHE TELLS ALL.
Booking at Rose & Co. upto 5 p.m.
After 7-30 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6; 8; and 10 p.m.

The Marvellous Paramount Adaptation in 10 Stupendous Reels by

D. W. GRIFFITH

The Dean of Motion Picture Directors of the most sensational classic of Fiction of the 19th Century:

SORROWS OF SATAN

BY

MARIE CORELLI

Featuring an All-Star Cast, including

ADOLPHE MENJOU

as the Modern Satan—Immaculate, Velvet-gloved, Irresistible—who can offer Luxury, Extravagance, Undreamed-of Wealth.

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30; 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Celebrated Broadway Musical Comedy

Star:—

EDDIE CANTOR

The Idol of Millions in the Paramount Version of the ZIEGFELD PRODUCTION which shattered Records for Three Solid Years in New York:—

KID BOOTS

Supported by the Irresistible Beauties:—

BILLIE DOVE & CLARA BOW

It may seem funny to some people that the stronger we get the more loudly we proclaim the inability of the

Bombay Chronicle

To cover the greater Bombay area alone .... no one paper can do a job like that in a big market, so why hoax the public.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK

RATHER FIRM AND FAIRLY ACTIVE—ABSENCE OF RAIN—SHORT COVERING FOLLOWED BY SCATTERED LIQUIDATION—FUTURES IRREGULAR 9 POINTS HIGHER TO 1 POINT LOWER.

New York, March 13.

The New York futures market ruled rather firm and fairly active on short covering influenced by absence of rain over droughty area of the Cotton belt. However at the advance scattered liquidation believed on behalf of bulls resulted in a relapse. It is a common belief in America that if there is inadequate sub-soil moisture during the early part of plantation period, the plants suffer considerably in summer months when very high temperatures are experienced. Thus the yield was greatly reduced in past years when similar conditions prevailed. It is too early to rely on such assumptions as still there is time for improvement, however it will not be out of place to study the conditions which sorround the next cotton crop. U. S. A. February mill consumption figure will be realeased to-day and is anticipated to be bullish, by private authorities. The immediate course of the market will be guided by to-day's report.

Trading in future contracts commenced at a rise of 3 points and prices improved further 3 points by noon on absence of sellers. Reports of absence of rains over droughty sections influenced short covering and at 2 p.m. prices recorded a rise of 13 points. At this level scattered liquidation checked the rise and part of the improvement was lost by the close. The market closed rather irregular at a rise of 9 points for the near months but distant deliveries closed quiet at a decline of 1 point despite reports of slightly warmer weather. Spot prices improved 5 points to 19.05c.

The New Orleans futures market closed rather steady at a rise of 4 to 1 point Spot prices remained unchanged.

N. Y. JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, March 13.

Previous Close	18.49
10 a.m.	18.52 plus .03
10-10 a.m.	18.51 plus .02
11 a.m.	18.55 plus .06
12 noon	18.55 plus .06
2 p.m.	18.62 plus .13
3 p.m.	18.55 plus .06

Range 11 Points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Reuter:—"Market firm and fairly active. Prices advanced on absence of rain in drought sections and covering by shorts.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1927-28	1926-27
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date	13-3-28 7147000	11396000
,, Yesterday	do. 14000	6000
Exports to date	do 5263000	8439000
Stock at Ports	9-3-28 1989000	2738000
,, Interior Towns	do 941000	1165000
,, Liverpool	9-3-28 846000	1306000
Visible Supply	9-3-28 4992000	6665000
Quantity in Sight	do 11931000	16162000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 13.

March	18.57 plus .09
May	18.71 plus .08
July	18.55 plus .06
October	18.25 plus .01
December	18.16 —.01
January	18.13 —.01
Middling Spot	19.05 plus .05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, March 13.

May	18.32 plus .04
July	18.12 plus .01
Middling Spot	18.59 —

NEW YORK

New York, March 13.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	18.68
July	18.55
October	18.27

New York, Noon Call:—

May	18.67
July	18.55
October	18.25

New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.:—

May	18.34
July	18.18
October	17.92

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, March 13.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	19,000

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 13.

Demand Bills 487.50

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 13.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot Sellers 0|11-5|8.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

	Muktasar, March 12.	
Wheat ready	4/4	4/12
Wheat Har		4/4/6
Gram ready	3/8	3/12
Gram Jeth	3/7	
Barley Jeth	3/3	
Rapeseed Bisakh		6/8/6
Cotton seeds Bisakh		4/1
Cotton seeds Bhadon		4/4
Cotton ready		28/—

LIVERPOOL

OPENED STEADY—ABSENCE OF SELLING PRESSURE—IMPROVED ON TRADE FIXING CALL SALES—CLOSED 11 TO 8 POINTS HIGHER—SALES 8,000—MIDDLING SPOT ROSE 5 POINTS AT 10.55D.

Liverpool, March 13.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a rise of 4 to 5 points and fluctuated at this level upto noon. Later on trade fixing call sales hardened prices and the market closed at a rise of 11 points for near months and 8 points for new crop deliveries. Spot prices improved 5 points to 10.55d. per lb. and sales amounted 8,000 Bales.

East Indian Spot Cotton prices were raised by 5 points.

Empire futures improved 10 to 8 points in sympathy with Americans.

A strong session in Egyptians resulted in a rise of 33 to 27 points in contract prices. Spot Sakel rose 35 points 19.15d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 13th instant:—

(1) No precipitation, slightly warmer.

(2) Trade fixing call sales. Good undertone.

Hornby Henchryk and Co:—"Spot firms buying May."

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co's Report:—

Exports of piece-goods and yarns from United Kingdon during:—

Piece-Goods total, Feb. 1928, 316,000,000 sq. yds.; Feb. 1927, 299,000,000 sq. yds.

Imports into India, Feb. 1928, 132,800,000 sq. yds.; Feb. 1927, 121,820,000 sq. yds.

Yarns total, Feb. 1928, 14,491,000 lbs.; Feb. 1927, 14,259,000 lbs.

Imports into India, Feb. 1928, 1,330,000 lbs.; Feb. 1927, 1,389,000 lbs.

World's Spinners total stock of Cotton (all growths) as follows:—

	31st Jan. 1928. Bales.	31st July 1927. Bales.
Total World	4,882,000	5,341,000
Total Europe	1,539,000	1,610,000
Total Asia	1,419,000	2,065,000
Total America	1,863,000	1,619,000
Total Sundries	61,000	47,000
Total Japan	597,000	1,001,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, March 13.

	Opening.	Closing.	
March	9.99	10.05	plus .11
April		9.97	plus .10
May	9.90	9.94	plus .10
June		9.88	plus .08
July	9.82	9.85	plus .08
August		9.77	plus .08
September		9.69	plus .09
October	9.58	9.61	plus .08
November		9.56	plus .08
December		9.57	plus .08
January	9.52	9.55	plus .08
February		9.54	plus .08
March		9.53	plus .08
Middling Spot		10.55	plus .05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 13.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 13.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.75 plus .05
Scinde, Fine	7.95 plus .05
Scinde, Superfine	8.15 plus .05
Bengal, Good	7.55 plus .05
Bengal, Fully Good	7.75 plus .05
Bengal, Fine	7.95 plus .05
Oomra, Good	8.20 plus .05
Oomra, Fully Good	8.45 plus .05
Oomra, Fine	8.70 plus .05
Broach, Fully Good	9.20 plus .05
Broach, Fine	9.45 plus .05
Broach, Superfine	9.70 plus .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, March 13.

March	18.81 plus .33
April	18.64 plus .31
May	18.64 plus .31
June	18.64 plus .31
July	18.72 plus .29
August	18.72 plus .29
September	18.71 plus .29
October	18.81 plus .29
November	18.81 plus .29
December	18.80 plus .29
January	18.76 plus .27
February	18.74 plus .27
March	18.71 plus .27
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	19.15 plus .35

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 13.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £21-5|8.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £130-1|2.

P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1|2.

National Bank £53-3|4.

Eastern Bank £7.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £89-3|8.

Conversion Loan £76-1|2.

Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent. £102-3|8.

Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent. £56.

Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £60-3|4.

Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £70-3|4.

Consols £55-3|8.

War Loan 5 per cent. £102-1|8.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93-3|4.

BOMBAY

COMMISSION HOUSES BOUGHT—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, March 14.

Following a small rise of 6 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 362|4 and improved to Rs. 363|4 on buying by commission houses. The market closed as under at 3 p.m. being "Ramzan Id."

F. G. M. G. Broach A.-M. 363.
F. G. M. G. Broach J.-A. 367|4.
F. G. M. G. Bengal Mar. 307.
F. G. M. G. Bengal May 307.
Fine M. G. Oomra Mar. 334.
Fine M. G. Oomra May 334.

TENDERS.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

	To-day	Total
F G M.G. Bengal	600	2,600
Fine M.G Comra	100	2,500

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

March	221.10—0.50
June	226.80—0.70
September	229.60—1.20

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 13.

Silver:—Market is quiet.

Spot	26-7|16
Forward	26-1|4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 13.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-1|4 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-3|16 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-3|16 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 13.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.40-7|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London.	12.12-1|2
T.T. Brussels on London	35.00
T.T. Madrid on London	28.95
T.T. Milan on London	92.30
T.T. Berne on London	25.34
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.62

LINSEED.

London, March 13.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Mar.-Apl. £17-7-6.
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £17-5-0.
Linseed, La Plata C. I. F. Ton:—
Shipment Hull Sellers May-June £15-8-9.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Mar.-Apl. £17-15-0.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, March 13.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 16-7|8.

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 13.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, Cwt.:—
Delivery Sellers Mar.-Apl. 27-7-1|2.
Delivery Sellers May-Aug. 28|10-1|2.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 13.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Buyers Mar-Apl. £8-15-0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Sellers Mar.-Apl. £17-10-0.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Mar.-Apl. £18-10-0.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 13.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb.:—
Shipment Sellers March 49|9.
Barletta Russo, per 68 1|2 lb.:—
Shipment Sellers March 49|3.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:—
Shipment Paid and Further Buyers March 52|9.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi:—
Shipment Buyers May-June 52|6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 13.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 14|3.
Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 14|4-1|2.
C. & F. Bombay:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 14-4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 14|4-3|4.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, March 14.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon the 13th instant:—

Wheat	12,911 Cwts
Linseed	14,529 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	4,175 ,,
Gingellyseeds	3,955 ,,
Poppyseed	85 ,,
Groundnuts	15,663 ,,
Castorseed	4,529 ,,
Rice	126,140 ,,
Myrabollams	4,911 ,,
Cottonseed	11,698 ,,
Mowraseed	168 ,,
Gram	7,032 ,,
Joowar	4,650 ,,
Barley	181 ,,
Bajree	7,146 ,,
Coal	2,944 Tons

LONDON METALS.

London, March 13.

Copper, English Best Selected, £65-3|8.
Copper, Braziers, £74-3|4.
Yellow Metal, £64-3|4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brand, £21-7|8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-3|8.
Tin, English ingots, £225-1|4.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association, Ltd.)

GOLD.

Gold Ready	21/8/6
Falgunan	21/6/9
Chaitra	21/6/9
Vaishakh	21/6/9
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bar, Touch 96/97/98/99	21/6/9

SILVER.

Bombay, March 14.

London/Shanghai	Opening 2/7/2
London/Shanghai	Closing 2/7|16
Silver Ready	Rs. 59-14-0

	Opg.	Hgst.	Lwst.	Clsg.
Fagan	59/13	59/13	59/12	59/12
Chaitra	59/14	59/14	59/13	59/13
Vaishakh	59/13	59/13	59/12	59/12

Double Options:—
Chaitra Re. 0-8-3
Vaishakh Re. 0-14-0

Tone of Silver.—Weak. Market rose more from absence of sellers than pressure to buy. America offered silver after fixing. Closed with sellers at 1|16 under the quotation.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

B C Rate T T 1/5 29/32 D D 1/5 15/16

LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 March.
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1|5 15|16 Apl|May.
Banks selling T T 1|5 29|32 Monsoon.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Bank's Buying D. D. 1|6 1|16.
Bank's Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 9|32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|4 April.

NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T 274.
Banks buying T T 272 1|2
Banks buying D D 271 1|2
Banks buying 3 Mos 267 1|2

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 922
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 Mos 950

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 128-1|2
Banks buying 60 Days 125-1/2

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 136-3-4.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 174

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling D D 155 3-4.

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 90-5/8

CROSS RATE, about

New York|London 4.87 7|8 13th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7. 1|8 4th inst.
London|Japa 1|11 1|8 13th inst.
London|Paris 124.00 13th inst.
London|Belgium 34.99 13th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.34 13th inst.
London|Italy 92.35 13th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Dull.

Gold 13th inst. £4-4. 11 1|2. 12th inst. 4-4. 11 1|4.

Silver London Ready 13th inst. 26 7|16 12th inst. 26 5|16.

Silver London Forward 13th inst. 26 1|4. 12th inst. 26 1|8.

Silver New York Ready 13th inst. 57 1|2 12th inst. 57 5|8.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 13th inst. 4 3|16 p.c. 12th inst. 4 3|16 p.c.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 13th inst. 4 3|16 p.c. 12th inst. 4 3|16 p.c.

Imperial Bank Rate 7 p.c. Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 p.c.

Money: Inter Bank Call 6 1|4 p.c. 3mos. 5 1|2 p.c. 6 mos. 5 p.c. 12 mos. 4 1|2 p.c

Tone: Steady.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Mar. 14.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year	Last year
Khandesh	870	246,022	303,319
Central India	3,299	232,335	240,419
Barsi and Nagar	179	231,151	174,458
Hyderabad Gaorani	909	92,441	79,907
Berar	4,856	501,147	498,088
Central Provinces	1,802	218,484	202,606
Total Comras	11,915	1,521,580	1,478,397
Dholera	138	79,638	91,210
N.W. Provinces		61,117	52,913
Rajputana	381	32,519	33,239
Sind-Punjal	120	124,540	96,716
Broach	560	18,160	26,396
Coompta and Dharwar	142	5,194	28,056
Westerns-Northerns		4,121	11,787
Cocoanada			395
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	5	8,552	4,753
Persian		3,572	3,233
American		24,300	103,586
Egyptian and African		14,999	27,369
Ozmilla, Burma and other sorts		66	51
Total	18,261	1,803,268	1,957,532

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 8th Mar. This year	Last year
Europe	6,725	363,287	175,780
Japan and China	8,160	518,689	915,922
Coast Ports		15,386	9,342
Up-country by Rail		50,299	57,044
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		21,571	94,120
Total	14,885	969,232	1,252,108

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 13.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. ... £4-4-11-1|2

SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 14.

3-1|2 per cent. Rupee paper Rs. 75|7.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931 36 Rs. 94|6.

4 per cent. Loan due 1934|37 Rs. 93|10.

4 per cent Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 87|14.

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100|5.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101|4.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-4.

5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105-3.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103-3.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104|6.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105-13.

5-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111-8.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85-8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84-8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1934 Rs. 111.

6 per cent Municipal due 1926-48 Rs 101|11.

Forward Rates.—16th March Sett. 3-1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 75|7; 1945|55 Rs. 106-4

Tone of Market.—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, March 14.

3 to 6 Months 4-3|16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 6-1|4 to 6-1|2 per cent.
One month 5-3|4 per cent.
Three months 5 per cent.
Six months 4-1|2 per cent.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

We have received the following weekly Bullion review from Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee, dated 14th March, 1928:—

Silver market shows a net advance of 4 annas since we wrote our last Review. The market during the week has ruled steady owing to short-covering, good demand for ready and general buying. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 59-14 on the 13th instant and the lowest Rs. 59-9 on the 7th instant, the range for the week being Re. 0.5. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0 1/8 higher than the last week, the highest price was 2-7 1/8 on the 13th instant and the lowest 2-7 on the 10th instant.

The London price is 0 1/8 higher. The market was quiet and steady with some enquiry from India while China operated both ways. The New York price is 57 3/8 cents, i.e., o 1/4 cent higher than the last week's closing. The highest price was 57 3/8 cents on the 12th instant and the lowest 57 1/8 cents on the 10th instant.

This week our Gold market has witnessed some activity for March settlement owing to scarcity of contracts in consequence of recent better off-take, yesterday's closing rates being Rs. 21-8-3 for ready, Rs. 21-8-3 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-7-0 for the second settlement. London price having declined to £4-4-10 3/4 on the 7th instant closes at £4-4-11 1/4.

There being in view little prospect of wider fluctuations in the Silver market for the present, we adhere to our previously expressed opinion of buying in easy markets and selling on advances.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Mar. 14.

The Market has ruled steady but quiet with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/3 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 9/8 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment February Rs. 9/2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment March Rs. 9/2 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment June/July/Aug/Sept Rs. 9-5-1-2 per cwt. F B H.

Jamnagar C. I. F:—
February Rs. 9/4 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment March Rs. 9/4 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment June/July-Aug Sept Rs. 9/8 per cwt F B H.

Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS.

(The East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Bombay, Mar. 13.

RECEIPTS.	Bales 1927-28	Bales 1926-27	Bales Differ.
9th to 12th March	78495	57797	+20698
1st Sept. to 12th March	1880007	1953264	—73257
SHIPMENTS.			
9th to 12th March.			
United Kingdom		41	—41
Continent	3925	13883	—9958
China, Japan and coast Ports	18872	32347	—13475
Total	22797	46271	—23474
SHIPMENTS.			
1st Sept. to 12th March.			
United Kingdom	46006	4293	+35713
Continent	325976	185210	+140766
China	32450	133641	—95191
Japan	493801	814628	—315827
Coast Ports	15396	9242	+6154
U. S. A.	1175	201	+974
Total	913804	1147215	—227411
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe	11380	4622	+6758
China Japan and Coast Ports	15074	17796	—2722

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

	Week ending 2nd March. 1928	1st Sept. to 2nd March. 1927-28	2nd March 1926-27
Madras	1130	28005	12717
Bombay	13755	299400	367803
Sind	1806	89591	88993
Bengal	1171	11517	9958
United Provinces	239	155689	170109
Punjab	14679	608277	598303
Central Provinces	20729	896798	899532
Berar	39642	627353	660304
N.W.F. Provinces			578
Ajmer/Merwara	1664	27795	22796
Burma		25123	36678
Jodhpur State		2852	1606
Alipura State		215	1827
Rajpipla State	1423	1525	7715
Jaipur State		8827	3373
Baroda State	1419	6947	11848
Nabha State		22229	14592
Cambay State			
Alwar State		25	603
Holkar State	5298	88314	——
Katosan State			
Hyderabad State	15831	351467	——
Barwani State	318	11699	11849
Nawanagar State		251*	——
	124104	2697510	2309827

COTTON PRESS RETURNS.

Statement of Cotton pressed in British India for the week ending the 24th February, 1928.

Province and Division or Block	No. of bales pressed During the week	No. of bales pressed Since 1st Sept. 1927
BOMBAY—		
The Konkan and the Port of Bombay	1,099	21,529
Gujarat	269	884
North Deccan	12,474	221,142
East Deccan	2,486	56,488
West Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country	8	2,134
Sind	2,935	81,785
Total for the Presidency excluding the Konkan and Port	18,172	362,490
BENGAL—		
The Bengal Presidency	981	10,702
UNITED PROVINCES—		
Upper Doab	267	82,290
Middle Doab	367	46,796
Lower Doab and Bundelkhand	320	15,813
Rohilkhand		10,544
Rest of the Province		
Total	894	155,443
PUNJAB—		
Ambala	1,265	80,520
Jullundar		28,748
Lahore	3,562	169,551
Rawalpindi	3,680	73,214
Multan	8,199	205,140
Ferozepore	181	34,394
Total	16,887	591,537
CENTRAL PROVINCES—		
Jubbulpore		
Nerbudda	1,039	31,157
Nimar	4,085	78,651
Nagpur	9,720	191,263
Satpura	603	4,343
Chhatisgarh		
Total	15,447	305,414
BERAR—		
Berar	32,832	584,768
NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER PROVINCE—		
The North-West Frontier Province		
AJMER MERWARA—		
Ajmer/Merwara	1,562	24,311
MADRAS—		
Madras	665	42,201
BURMA—		
Burma		25,123
GRAND TOTAL	87,440	2,101,929

State	No. of bales pressed During the week	No. of bales pressed Since 1st Sept. 1927
Nabha	882	22,229
Jodhpur	169	2,852
Jaipur	570	8,827
Alipura		216
Rajpipla		
Baroda	226	4,898
Alwar		75
Indore		83,016
Hyderabad	8,478	285,636
Barwani	499	11,831
Nawanagar		2,518
Total	10,824	421,578

Statement of Cotton pressed in the Madras Presidency for the week ending the 24th February, 1928.

Variety of cotton	No. of bales pressed During the week	No. of bales pressed Since 1st Feb. 1923
Tinnevellies		
Salems	192	311
Cambodias	254	546
Northens and Westerns	279	1,503
Cocanadas		201
Total	665	2,577

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

Established 1911.

Subscribed Capital.. Rs. 2,50,00,000
Paid-up Capital .. Rs. 1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund .. Rs. 1,00,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.
LOCAL BRANCHES:—
Mandvi, Zaveri Bazar, Share Bazar and Abdul Rehman Street.
BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Jharia, Lyallpur, Kasur, Madras, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Asansol, Hyderabad (Dn.) Secunderabad, Chandausi, Hapur and Ahmedabad.
London Agents:—
THE LLOYDS BANK LTD.
Agents in America:—
THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. of New York
Agents in Germany:—
THE DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.
P. P. MASANI, Manager.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

March 14.

Shinnoh Maru, Yoshioda, Kobe.
Manela, Maples, London.
Ellora, Davies, Mombassa.

DEPARTURES.

March 15.

City of Nagpur, Rae, Liverpool.
Tamba Maru, Hideshima, Kobe.

LOADING.

March 14.

Steamer Ellora for Mombassa.
Steamer Delta for China and Kobe.
Steamer Shinnoh Maru for China and Kobe.
Steamer Indo Maru for China and Kobe.
S S Razmak for Marseilles.
Steamer Altenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.

S S Shinno Maru:—The O S K steamer Shinnoh Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Manela:—The M M Co's steamer Manela arrived in harbour yesterday from London with a general cargo.

S S Ellora:—The B I S N Co's steamer Ellora arrived in harbour yesterday from Mombassa with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Nagpur:—The K N Co's steamer City of Nagpur is expected to arrive here to-day from Karachi and hence will sail for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers on the same day.

S S Tamba Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tamba Maru will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

March 14.

S S Ranpura for London:—55 cases bristles, 10 cases cotton prints, 11 bales carpets, 4 bales nandas, 83 bales lamb skins, 37 bales fox skins, 9 bales jackal skins, Cox and King Ltd; 1 box fox and stone marrfin skins, Cox and King Ltd; 200 cwts dill seed, 200 cwts kurdee seed, 200 cwts kang, E Danner and Co; 200 cwts coffee, Thos Cook and Son.

S S Mamdy Court for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, Kotak and Co; 515 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Razmak for Marseilles:—1200 cwts mustard seed, 2000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 570 cwts gingelly seed, S Joharmall; 530 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—28 bales wool, Cox and King Ltd; 110 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 55 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co.

For Boston:—115 bales wool, Cox and King Ltd.

For Glasgow:—20 tons bauxite ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S City of Hongkong for Antwerp:—275 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 457 bales cotton, Vurdman Bros; 220 bales cotton, Bombay Co.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 275 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co; 235 bales cotton, Vurdman Bros; 375 bales cotton, Bombay Co Ltd.

For Manchester:—25 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 55 bales cotton thread waste, M Chandulal.

S S Marby for New York:—8 bales skins various, S Rahimbuksh.

For Sydney:—2 bales goat skins, M Mohamed Ali and Co.

S S Rottenfels for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton, Schroder Smidt; 440 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 750 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Tamboli and Co; 4400 cwts groundnut oil cakes, N V Velmohmed.

For Antwerp:—1000 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining and Co.

For Rotterdam:—2200 cwts groundnut oil cakes, 2200 cwts linseed oil cakes, N V Velmohmed.

S S Neidenfels for Antwerp:—100 bales hemp, H Govindjee.

S S Dumana for Havre:—120 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 188 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk:—468 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—670 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Shinnoh Maru for Kobe—1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 800 bales cotton, R D Tata and Co; 700 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

For Nagasaki:—300 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co.

For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tasmania Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 700 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 1000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd; 700 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co.

For Moji:—1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tamba Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Nagasaki:—600 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

March 14.

S S Genova from Genova, Agents Maritima Italiana:—161 cases spun silk, 311 cases art silk yarn, 60 cases vermouth, 20 cases wine, 80 pgs rice starch, 343 cases cotton goods with art silk, 20 bundles 83 cases 74 D|s aniline colour, 1327 cases cotton goods, 26 cases cotton embroideries, 40 bales silk waste yarn, 23 cases Electric fans, 300 bags barytels, 10 cases alarm clock, 65 cases woollen caps, 100 cases soap, 30 cases Paklong disc, 15 cases alpaca, 46 cases cotton tissues mixed with art silk, 54 cases railway materials, 2460 pieces 711 slabs marble, 14806 pieces marble tiles, 437 cwts 20 cases asbestoes cement sheets, 90 casks alizarine colour, 10 cases indigo synthetic, 81 packages motor car tyres, 70 cases cotton and art silk, 61 cases art silk, 10 cases cotton framing, 10 cases fancy socks, 104 cases cotton goods embroidered with art silk, 15 cases muslin alloces, 52 cases C P goods art silk embroidered, 25 cases C P goods, 37 cases art silk goods, 24 cases cotton and art silk fancy, 12 cases buttons, 15 cases shuttles, 13 cases boot laces, 15 cases C P goods with art silk, 86 barrels flooring tiles.

From Naples:—10 cases Mauna, 11 cases furnitare, 120 barrels pumice stones, 27 cases preserves, 143 bags garlic.

From Port Said:—9 bags shells, 10 bags drugs.

From Aden:—4 cases tobacco, 9 bundles old zinc and brass, 14 bundles gum falafala, 6 bales goat skins, 12 bags gum myrh.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 14th March 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.813 inches (.003 below normal).

Barometed (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.813 inches (.003 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.052.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.6

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.2 degrees (0.7 above normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 72.9 degrees (2.0 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 81 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 72 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 92 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 1.

WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 10.

Jutes:—The market has throughout the week kept steady tone in view of a firm Hessian market and the low prices of raw Jute. There seems to be all possibility of the market registering higher prices.

Howrah, Clive and National were steady at 69|12, 54|1 and 38 respectively. Among higher denominations Bally, Anglo-India, Barnagore, and Dalhousie were firm and in special request at 365, 540, 323 and 652 respectively. Gourepore mark a rise of 50 points quoting 1065 at the close. The rest were firm at unchanged rates.

Dividends declared: Gondolpara 150.

Cottons:—In this section except for Bengal-Nagpur and New Victoria which were steady at 32|10 and 2|8, there was nothing worth recording. A few deals in Bowreah, Newring and Dunbar are to be recorded at 340, 200, 182 respectively.

Coals:—There was nothing interesting to record. Only a few transactions were completed at almost unchanged rates. Bengal were a steady market at 412.

Tea Shares:—The market showed a very little activity. However the prices are in many cases maintained. Seajuli show a rise of about 2 points. Some of the higher stocks came to business this week.

Banks:—Were though a steady yet inactive market.

Government Securities:—Were a quiet market with very little doing. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper were quoted at 75|12, 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan at 106|7 and 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan at 88. The quietness is mainly responsible for the recent announcement from the Finance member regarding anticipated Loan this year.

Miscellaneous:—Electrical Concerns maintain their popularity. Among Engineering Concerns Bengal-Iron and Indian Iron and Steel were easier at 18 and 19 respectively. Kumardhubi had sellers round 4|8. Burn and Co. have again to be written down to 408 a drop of about 6 points. Steel products were in the region of 5. Howrah Oil were in favour at 13|4. Hooghly flour were done at 28 c.d. Port Shipping were steady at 20|8 x.d. Kalyanpore Lime were done at 5|8.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

The members of the above Association were "At Home" to Bidaram Krishnappa, the well-known palace musician of Mysore who has come to Bombay to raise funds for a music school in Mysore. He was handed over Rs. 651, being the entire collections of the performance held under the auspices of the Association.

PROGRESS MADE BY AFGHANISTAN

KING GEORGE'S BANQUET TO KING AMANULLAH

ROUSING RECEPTION ALL OVER

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The State rooms in the Buckingham Palace were converted into floral arbours for the state banquet in honour of the King and Queen of Afghanistan. Amid a brilliant scene, King George and Queen Mary received a hundred and fifty distinguished home and foreign guests. King George wore the uniform of an Admiral of Fleet. Queen Mary was attired in a gown of silver tissue with overdress paillettes shading from opal to soft Persian blue and a corsage decorated with rows of diamonds and wore diamond tiara of lesser Stars of Africa as pendant and the Kohinoor. The Queen of Afghanistan wore dress of silver tissue sown over with sequins tiara and ropes of diamonds about corsage. Her arms were encircled with diamond and sapphire bracelets.

King George on behalf of himself and Queen Mary, proposing the toast of the King and Queen of Afghanistan, expressed his deepest gratification to learn of warm welcome given by his subjects in parts of the Empire they had already visited. He assured them that the welcome in Britain would be equally deep and sincere. "I have watched with interest and sympathy the progress made by your country under Your Majesty's rule and I pray that Your Majesty may long be spared to continue this work for the benefit of your people".

King Amanullah in course of a reply in Persian, said "I am strongly assured by the friendly feelings of affection I have witnessed to-day from Your Majesty that these cordial personal relations will be a great factor in the establishment of really good relations between His Majesty's and my Governments." He reciprocated King George's hopes that the two countries would henceforward march side by side in the cause of progress and development of their common interest.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES FIRST TO WELCOME

LONDON, Mar. 13.

King and Queen of Afghanistan were met at Dover by Prince of Wales and Viscount Allenby and arrived at the Victoria Station in the afternoon. They were welcomed by King George and Queen Mary, whose guests they will be at the Buckingham Palace. After three days, they will be the guests of Government at Claridges Hotel.—Reuter.

DOVER CORPORATION PRESENTS ADDRESS

DRIVE IN STATE CARRIAGES

LONDON, Mar. 13.

The Steamer bringing the King and Queen of Afghanistan from Calais were escorted by four destroyers and five aeroplanes. Salutes were fired at Dover from the shore batteries. The Dover Corporation presented an illuminated address of welcome. The Quayside and marine station were a blaze of colour. The Prince of Wales boarded the steamer, shook hands with King Amanullah and bowed deeply over Queen Souriya's hand. Crowds loyally cheered as the King and Queen landed amidst the playing of the Afghan National Anthem. The Prince of Wales sat facing Queen Souriya, in the train to London, the King sitting opposite Sir Francis Humphreys. King saluted and the Queen waved and smiled to the crowd as the train left Dover through a wonderful array of uniforms.

At the Victoria Station, there were present members of the Royal family and the Cabinet Ministers in levee dress, Naval and Military chiefs, Lord, Mayor and sheriffs and tremendous crowds lined the route outside. Military bands were present at intervals. The King and Queen advanced on a scarlet carpet as the train steamed in. King George saluted King Amanullah and bent low and kissed Queen Souriya's hand. Presentations followed and an elaborate ceremonial was passed through. The Afghan anthem struck up as visitors left the station, the two Kings, the Prince of Wales, and the Duke of York in the first carriage, and the two Queens, the Duchess of York and Princess Arthur Connaught in the second, all in open state carriages with outriders.—Reuter.

MECCA OF LONDONERS

VISIT TO UNKNOWN WARRIOR'S GRAVE

LONDON, Mar. 13.

A Great multitude watched the glittering cavaleade enter the gates of the Buckingham Palace. A Guard of honour was drawn up in the quadrangle and a band of Guards played the Afghan and the British Anthems as the visitors alighted and proceeded to Belgian suite. Shortly afterwards the Royal visitors motored to Whitehall which was the Mecca of thousands of eager Londoners.

King Amanullah placed a huge wreath in the shape of a horseshoe, five feet high and three feet wide, at the base of the Cenotaph. He then stepped back a few paces and stood bareheaded. The wreath was tied with broad scarlet and a black ribbon with a card containing the words "From the King and Queen of Afghanistan". From there the visitors motored to Westminster Abbey where a wreath was laid on Unknown Warrior's grave.—Reuter.

MESSRS. LANGLEY CO. ON COTTON.

Bombay, Mar. 12.

AMERICANS:—Our last Report was dated 5th March.

The interim has been one of the quietest periods experienced for many months, but the nett result of the week's trading leaves prides for May and October higher by respectively 14 and 27 points.

The good undertone which has been in evidence of late continued and, that, in spite of the fact that weather conditions over the Cotton Belt have been generally favourable. A certain amount of Southern selling appeared towards the end of the week, but this was never on a scale likely to embarrass the market.

The publication in mid-week of estimates covering the world's consumption of American cotton focussed attention on the statistical position, to the strength of which we have repeatedly drawn attention. Eventually it must be realised that the margin of safety in the probable carry-over is sufficiently small to put the new crop on the defensive throughout the growing season. Meanwhile, this is not the season of the year when violent fluctuations are anticipated and until the acreage question is finally settled we do not see any particular encouragement to the American speculator to enter the market on either side. Without speculation any Futures market to a very large extent lacks interest. Nevertheless, trading in actual cotton has been on a fairly large scale and Spot sales in Liverpool last week amounted to 44,000 bales against 46,000 bales for the previous week.

We are definitely against operations on the "short" side and prefer purchases at present levels and on any recessions.

BOMBAY:—In the local market, trading has again been on a small scale, but on the week prices are highes by approximately Rs. 4|-.

In our Report of last week we dealt fairly comprehensively with the accumulation of stocks at Sewri. This accumulation has continued and stocks at 8,40,359 are now 2 1|2 lakhs in excess of those at the same time last season. No less than 64,013 bales arrived in Bombay on Friday and Saturday of last week, and while arrivals may now fall away in the Oomra districts, fairly considerable increases are anticipated amongst staple cotton varieties.

Last week, while admitting that unless there was increased inquiry in the near future, stocks in Bombay looked like touching the million mark and sheer weight of cotton embarrassing the Futures market, we did aniticipate a broadening in inquiry. To a large extent this materialised. The slightly better parity ruling between Bombay and Home markets definitely broadened demand from Europe, and although only small business was done wih Japan and China, nevertheless there is every reason to suppose that a slightly further widening in parity would greatly help inquiry from that quarter.

The record Option position in April| May Broach, in the absence of any definite lead from America, tends to narrow fluctuations and during this month it is all to the advantage of the big Option operators in the Bazaar to keep prices as nearly as possible at present levels. Consequently, a large change in the immediate future is unlikely and dull markets look like continuing.

Even here, however, we are definitely against operations on the "short" side and prefer purchases in easier markets.

RUBBER RESTRICTION

"SCHEME WHOLLY UNECONOMIC"

MOTION IN CEYLON COUNCIL

COLOMBO, Mar. 13.

A full dress debate this afternoon in the Legislative Council regarding rubber restriction resulted in the carrying of the following motion by thirteen votes against nine. "This Council regards the rubber restriction scheme as wholly uneconomic for Ceylon."

The original motion proposed by Mr. Obeyesekera stated "this Council recommends to Government the urgent desirability of acceding to the general decire evidenced in this country for the removal of the present restriction regarding the exportation of rubber" to which Mr. Villiers moved the addition of the words: "Unless a scheme be evolved which can be applied on compulsory and equal basis to all plantations in rubber producing countries in the east." This amendment was lost by twentyeight votes to two, the officials abstaining from voting.—A.P.

EUROPEAN CHAMBER'S ANNUAL MEETING.

PRESIDENT OPPOSED TO TERMINAL TAXES

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday afternoon under the presidency of Sir Leslie Hudson. H. E. the Governor of Bombay as in the previous years was also present, and evinced keen interest in the proceedings. Sir Leslie Hudson in moving the adoption of the report of the activites of the last year surveyed important events which the managing committee had dealt with and said that though the formation of a Reserve Bank would hit some of the banking members of the Chamber, he opined that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was still strongly in favour of a Shareholders' Reserve Bank free as in all other countries with any serious pretence to control their own currency and credit from any vestige of political control.

TERMINAL TAXEC.

He earnestly appealed the Government of Bombay not to give power to the Bombay Municipality to impose Terminal Tax merely because that body was unable to devise a method of successfully and fairly administering a system of refundable taxes. Referring to the Kathiawar ports he emphasised that the Viramgam cordon line might not be an ideal permanent solution of the problem but he thought it had gone a long way to check an evil which was rapidly assuming formidable proportion. He hoped the Government of India would not yield to the pressure that was brought to bear upon them until they were satisfied that some better arrangements were arrived at to secure the interests of all parties. He advised the Government to tax the match industry as a source of revenue as he thought it would be a folly to abandon so productive a source for the sake of bolstering up an indigenous industry which had little chance of ultimate survival. Turning to the burning topic of the day, the Development Department he said, the Kay Committee had advised to curtail the programme to filling of blocks 1, 2, 7 and 8, but the final completion of these blocks would be extended considerably beyond the anticipated dates with consequent increase in debt charges. Referring to the Statutory Commission, he expressed a hope that calmer counsels would prevail among the Indian politicians and that they would co-operate with the Simon Commission and urged the in-coming committee to assist and co-operate with the commission in order to promote the best interest of the people of this country in general and the commerce in particular.

Mr. G. L. Winterbotham seconded the proposition which was carried unanimously.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. the Governor then addressing dwelt upon international trade conditions. It was necessary, said His Excellency, to look overseas if the problem of trade was to be properly envisaged. He then referred to the influx of American Capital into Europe which with its effect in reducing interest rates, was another favourable factor.

EXTINCTION OF PROV. CONTRIBUTIONS.

Continuing His Excellency welcomed the extinctive for all time of the provincial contributions and added that their gratitude for favours received would not prevent them from pressing for still further revisions of the Meston settlement.

His Excellency made a passing reference to a number of subjects such as road transport, Auxiliary force, the Statutory Commission. Referring to the proposal for the centralisation of the administration of shipping and navigation and light houses, His Excellency remarked that the change appeared a reasonable one but involved a number of technical difficulties and legal enactments.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Karagola", is expected to arrive here from South and East African Ports on Saturday morning, the 17th instant, and will be berthed at No. 18, Alexandra Dockwall on arrival to land all passengers.

BABY WEEK BEGINS

GOVERNOR'S APPRECIATION OF SOCIAL WORKERS

RESULTS OF PROPAGANDA

Amidst scenes of considerable enthusiasm Sir Leslie Wilson, the Governor of Bombay opened the Fifth Exhibition of the National Baby and Health Week at the Vanita Vishram, grounds Sandhurst Road on Tuesday evening. The function was performed in the presence of a large and representative gathering of men and women notable among whom were the Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, the Minister for Health, Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, Dr. Annie Besant, Sir Gulam Husein Hidayatullah, Dr. S. S. Batliwala, Mr. Justice Patkar besides others. The Governor on arrival with Lady Wilson was received by Lady Cowasji Jehangir and others and was taken round the stalls at the arrangements of which, the Governor expressed satisfaction.

STANDING COMMITTEE'S WORK.

Opening the proceedings of the evening. Lady Cowasji Jehangir, the Chairman of the Baby Week Committee extended a very cordial welcome to the Governor and Lady Wilson.

In her speech she described in brief the work of the Standing Committee for the past year. She also touched on how the main idea of care for the baby came to be supplemented by taking up other health problems also in the baby week, like maternity and preventive medicines. Referring to propaganda work she said that the Committee carried on monthly and weekly rounds among all classes of people in order to impart them knowledge by all possible means by lectures visual instruction and exhibition. Dr. Bal four gave lectures on maternity and domestic sanitation. Dr. Patil directed the health classes, besides delivering 38 lectures on Hygiene, Home Nursing, Maternity and First Aid. Dr. H. V. Tilak worked specially for the Mahila Mandal, Parel. Indian Broadcasting Co. helped them with 8 talks. Many educative films were also shown. In this connection she made special mention of Mr. P. J. Murzban and Mr. A. C. Patel. Concluding she thanked all institutions and persons who co-operated and assist in the furtherance of the baby week objects and requested Sir Leslie to declare open the 5th exhibition of the National Baby and Health Week.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Sir Leslie Wilson in his speech also traced the development of the Baby Week movement at which he expressed satisfaction. Continuing he said:—

The aims and objects of the Bombay Baby and Health Week were very fully explained in the talk delivered at the Broadcasting Station by the Honorary Secretary, Dr. Noronha, on the 6th of March last. In the course of that talk he gave very interesting statistics of the results that had been achieved in England, in New Zealand and other countries, by the organisations formed in those countries for child welfare work. He showed that in England the infant mortality 25 years ago was 156 per thousand births, and that to-day it has been reduced to half that proportion. Similarly in New Zealand the death rate of 100 per thousand births has been reduced in 50 years to the much smaller figure of 40. In Combay City, as we know, the infant mortality is at present very high, twice as high as it was in Liverpool fifty years ago, and five times as high as the present average for Great Britain. It is evident, therefore, that there is ample room for the work of the Baby Week in Bombay, and indeed that this is a most pressing question which must commend itself to the support of all classes of the community.

To cope with this evil in Bombay City, efforts are being made to improve the conditions by the Bombay Municipality, the Infant Welfare Society and other bodies, but it has always been felt that there was an urgent need of an agency to carry knowledge to the masses of the people, and focus their attention on it in an impressive way, to co-ordinate the activities of existing institutions, and point out to the people their utility, and to create a public opinion towards the necessity of starting more health institutions. This agency came into existence four years ago in what Bombay has learnt to know as the Bombay Baby Week.

FIRST YEARS OF LIFE.

Dr. Annie Besant then delivered a very instructive lecture on the "First Year's of Life'. Dr. Besant said that there was no subject of greater importance than the question of the welfare of babies. It was a national question and deserved earnest attention of all the well-wishers of the country. She drew a vivid picture of the miserable life of babies in insanitary and filthy chawls and compared and contrasted it with the condition of the life of babies in the West. Dr. Besant gave the harrowing figures of deathrate among babies below the ages of one year in India and said that unless the babies were saved and brought up in a humane manner, there was no chance of future generation being happy.

A vote of thanks to the Governor, Lady Wilson and Dr. Besant brought the proceedings to a close. The Film 'If she only knew' (written by Mr P. J. Murzban) which created some sensation owing to the board of film cencors' having banned it because it indirectly preached birth control was then exhibited of course with certain portions cut off. The film proved very entertaining and the story proved to be quite devoid of any suggestion of birth control.

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Wednesday, the 14th instant, tenders to the amount of £2,035,000 at 1s. 6d. were received and allotted approximately 24 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Tuesday the 20th March, 1928, on the same conditions as previously announced.

YESTERDAY'S CHARITY RACES.

HILALUZZAMAN WINS GOLD CUP.

ZEEBAR SPRINGS A SPRISE.

The mid-week fixture in aid of the Nursing Association was poorly attended. It was unfortunate that a busy working day was chosen. Bombay sportsmen as a rule are always ready to support any function in aid of charity.

The racing was commonplace and as in most events unwieldy fields started it was not surprising that the results were contrary to popular anticipation.

Hilaluzzaman won the coveted Sir Leslie Wilson Gold Cup and while he was not as well backed as some of them in the field he was nevertheless a popular winner.

Surprising it was to see Zeebar score so fluently over nine furlongs. Earlier in the season he proved an expensive horse to follow when he failed over a sprint course on two occasions.

Morris had two successes in the saddle. He sails for England shortly.

He will be riding for Mr. C. N. Wadia at "Home" during the next flat racing campaign.

Zainulmulk and Sardar fought out an interesting duel in the Hospital stakes and at the end the judge was unable to separate them. Joyfus, the best backed in the race, looked a very probable winner, but weakened near home to eventually finish third. Sardar, a chestnut four years old, owned by Mrs. Mashal was making his first appearance and strikes one as being a useful sort.

The favourite Prince Charlie went under to a former stable companion, Prince Rufus in the consultation stakes, but before he was awarded the prize, had to withstand the ordeal of an objection lodged by the rider of the second horse Nabih expected to play a part, was close up behind the leading pair.

Roulette had things all his own way in the Convalescent Plate. He was a warm favourite never going above "evens" in the betting. Budder got away slowly but made up ground fast and took the second position. He could never have beaten the winner in any case Zoolfakar had a bad passage throughout and when Barnett did get an opining it was too late the grey just managing a fourth place.

Dilawar Beg was a clever winner of the Ford Plate, for after Orange Prince looked like winning Barnett brought Mr. Patel's pony along to record a comfortable victory. Orange Prince running was in contrast to his poor display last Saturday when he was among the "also rans" in the Bunder Abbas Plate Division II. Tientsin was late on the scene to take a minor placing. This one obviously prefers a longer distance of ground.

Backed in the Ward Handicap as if there was no danger, Tales of Essex went under by a neck to Tradition who was conceding weight all round. Surprising it was to see Buckley's filly beaten. She has already, stamped herself as a sprinter of some ability. I am afraid she could not have been quite at her best yesterday.

The Nursery Stakes Division II. was won by Zeebar for H. M. Maharaja of Kolhapur. This speedy pony was hardly a popular winner for public money went on White Cross and Kadoor Beg. Clarke saw to it that Zeebar got well away and thereafter the pony's speed enabled him to score comfortably from Kadoor Beg and Najian. The winner had figured inconspicuously on three previous occasions and Gooliab showing yesterday was quite an interesting reversal of form.

Mr. H. M. Mahomed becomes the proud possessor of the Sir Leslie Wilson Gold Cup. His wonderful five year old Hilaluzzaman with 10st. 2lbs. in the saddle established his claim to being the best Arab in the country by winning this Morris was never troubled by the pace set by Anwar and kept his mount handy. From the distance he pushed his mount to the front and kept these in spite of the determined late challenge of Kadir Hajaz. Rehearsal was well backed but could do no better than take a minor placing, Lucky Star began to race when it was too late but he was going better than most of them at the end.

With T. Hill astride Shamsuzzaman took the honours that were going in the Nursery Stakes, Division I. He owed his sucless to the vigorous handling of this pilot Noman and Gooliab secured the minor placings. Crown was late on the sdene but was not good enough this time

THE HOSPITAL STAKES.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Maiden newly landed Arabs.

Distance: 6 Furlongs.

Mr. S. H. Mashal's SARDAR 9st.1lb.
Meekings and Mr. H. Kadum's ZAINULMULK 8st.10lbs. S. Black dead heat .. 1

Mr. L. A. Rayneau's JOYFUSS 9st. 3lbs. Howell .. 3

Mr. Sadoon Beg Shawi's YELDRUM 9st. 3lbs. Obaid .. 4

Also Ran: Radium 9st. 3lbs. Raffie 8st. 10lbs.; Settler 9st. 3lbs.; Shogun 9st. 1lb.; Barq 9st. 1lb.; Sahara 9st 1lb.; Shah 9st 1lb.; Tai 9st. 1lb.; President 9st. 1lb.; Black Hussar 9st. 1lb.; Bharmaki 9st 1lb.; Silver Nest 8st 13lbs.; Good Surprise 8st. 13lbs.; Kasaad Karim 8st. 11lbs.; Esmail Beg 8st. 6lbs.; Tahamtan 8st. 11lbs.; Saood Beg 8st. 10lbs.; Mahboob 8st 10lbs.; Wednesday 8st. 10lbs.; Windsor 8st. 10lbs; Rowntree 8st. 10lbs.; Sialkot 8st. 10lbs. Try to Win 8st. 6lbs.

Did not Run: Simbar 9st.3lbs. Nihaya 9st. 3lbs. Ruksh Rustom 8st. 11lbs.; Friday 8st. 10lbs. Saturday 8st. 10lbs. Great Power 8st. 10lbs.; Karkotyah 8st. 10lbs., Salim 8st. 6lbs.

The Race. Try to Win fushed out for a space. Then Silver Nest led from Saood Beg, Zainulmulk, Joyfuss, Try to Win and Sardar. They continued in this order until the head of the straight where Joyfuss and Zainulmulk drew out. Opposite the stands Sardar challenged and in an exciting race dead heated with Zainulmulk with Joyfuss a good third. Yeldrum was a late fourth.

Won by dead head, neck, 2 lengths.

Time: 1 min. 23 secs.

First totalisator paid Rs. 104|8 on Sardar and Rs. 38|8 on Zainulmulk for win and Rs. 58|8 on Sardar and Rs. 23|8 on Zainulmulk and Rs. 20 on Joyfuss for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 48|8 on Sardar and Rs. 22|8 on Zainmulmulk for win and Rs. 38|8 on Sardar and Rs. 12 on Zainulmulk and Rs. 11 on Joyfuss for places.

Favourite: Joyfuss.

Winner trained by Yacoob Swedani and Owner.

THE CONSULTATION STAKES.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For newly landed Arabs, in Class III, landed on or after 1st July, 1927, direct from the country of foaling.

Distance: 1 Mile.

Mr. Khadavi A. Rehmah's PRINCE RUFUS 8st. Howell .. 1

Mr. P. B. Asasia's PRINCE CHARLIE 9st. 3lbs. S. Black .. 2

Mr. Yusuff al Kaud's NABIH 8st. Obaid .. 3

Mr. M. M. Talib's SULTAN KHAN 8st. C. Hoyt .. 4

Also Ran: Vijya 8st. 10lbs.; Herbert 8ts Zummar 8st. 10lbs.; Lashtan 8st. 6lbs.; Subram 8st. 6lbs.; Asad Pasha 8st.; Lama 8st.; Shammar 8st.; Hyder 8st.; Morya 8st.; Oman 8st.

Did not Run: Moofid 8st. 12lbs.; Friday 8st.; July 8st.

The Race:—Lama showed for a while On settling down Vijaya led from Lama, Oman and Herbert for a furlong. Nearing the sixth furlong Herbert took charge followed by Oman, Asad Pasha, Zummar and Prince Rufus. Prince Carlio headed the others. Herbert retired as they sswung round and here Prince Rufus drew out and stalled a strong challenge from Prince Charlie. An objection against the winner fo interference was over-ruled.

Won by 1|2 length, 1|2 length, 3|4 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 52 3|5 secs.

First totalisator paid Rs. 129 for win and Rs. 22|8, Rs. 13|8 and Rs. 13|8 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 70 for win and Rs. 12|8, Rs. 7 and Rs. 6|8 for places.

Favourite: Prince Charlie and Nabih.

Winner trained by Owner.

THE CONVALESCENT PLATE.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III.

Distance:—6 Furlongs.

Mr. Eve's ROULETTE 8st. 12lbs. C. Hoyt .. 1

Mr. F. E. Thanawalla's BUDDER 8st. 10lbs. Howell .. 2

Mr. Ayub Asad's PEACH 8st. 6lbs. Hardinge .. 3

Mr. H. N. Davar's ZOOLFAKAR 8st. 10lbs. Barnett .. 4

Also Ran: Thamar 9st.; Sarfulzaman 8st 13lbs.; Roumania 8st. 8st. 10lbs.; My Bow 8st. 10lbs.; Garibulmulk 8st. 6lbs.; Ramban 8st. 6lbs.; Champion 8st. 6lbs.; Lucky Boy 8st.; Pawangad 8st.; Maltan 7st. 4lbs.; Adai 7st. 8lbs.

Did not Run: Prince Charlie 9st.; Maharaja 8st. 13lbs.; Moofid 8st. 12lbs.; Moonlight 8st. 10lbs.; Falfool 8st. 6lbs.; Sultan Khan 7st. 8lbs.; Thameer Beg 7st. 8lbs; Friday 7st. 8lbs.; Nabih 7st. 8lbs. 4-30 P. M.

The Race:—Ramban cut a fast pace from My Bow, Adai, Lucky Boy and Thamar. Budder and Zoolfakar got away slowly. Ramban retired at the turn where My Bow was left in command. Up the straight Roulette drew out and safely held the late finishing Budder. Peach lusted out third in front of Zoolfakar.

Won by 2 lengths, 2 lengths, 1-1| lengths.

Time: 1 Min. 52 seconds.

First totalisator paid Rs. 23|8 for win and Rs. 15|8, Rs. 29 and Rs. 151|8 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 12 for win and Rs. 7|8, Rs. 13 and Rs. 38|8 for places.

Favourite: Roulette.

Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

THE FORD PLATE.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III.

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr. M. C. Patel's DILAWAR BEG, 8-3, Barnett 1

Mr. Khadavi A. Rehman's ORANGE PRINCES, 9-0, Easton 2

Mr. Eve's TIENTSIN, 9-1, C. Hoyt .. 3

Mr. Mohsin bin Hassam's ALDER II, 8-12, Meakings 4

Also ran:—Variety 9-3; Garibaldi 9-1; Gentle Prince 8-13; Company 8-13; Lincoln 8-10; Mooharib 8-10; Butterfly 8-10; Sabah 8-10; Karikata 8-10; Gallant 8-4; Namoos 8-10; Mubaran II 8-10; Bay Ronald 8-9; Golden Ball 8-9; Vibgyor 8-7; Sooraj 8-2; Falfool 8-6; Peelton 8-4; Sharwan 8-4; Najee 8-3; Tiger 8-3; Britannia 8-0; Jabbar 8-0.

Did not run:—Thamar 9-0; Peach 8-8; My Bow 8-12; Marconi 8-10; Budder 8-10; Silver Nest 8-0; Rooyintan 8-4; Aurora 7-7.

The Race:—A fair start saw Vibgyor race to the front hotly pursued by Bay Ronald, Orange Prince, Dilawar Beg, and Alder II. Tientin was prominent in the bunch. Bay Ronald headed Vibgyor as they came round, but was soon challenged by Orange Prince and later Dilawar Beg. The last named finishing strong won comfortably from Orange Prince Tientin was a good third after coming late on the scene.

Won by 3|4 lengths, 1|2 lengths, 1|2 length.

Time: 1 minute 22-1|5 seconds.

First totalisator paid Rs. 53 for win and Rs. 20, Rs. 72 and Rs. 27|8 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 26 for win and Rs. 9|8, Rs. 30 and Rs. 13 for places.

Favourite: Vibgyor bracket.

Winner trained by Mahomed Ai.

THE WARD HANDICAP.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes III and IV.

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Mr. H. Ismail's TRADITION 9st 7lbs Morris 1

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's TALES OF ESSEX 8st. 5lbs Burn 2

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's MIRAJ 9st 2lbs Clarke 3

Mr. Eve's KING'S HERON 7st 6lbs F. Plack 4

Also ran:—Shanawaz 7st 11lbs. Georgina 8st 4lbs. Quatre Bras 7st. 3lbs. Meena 7st 3lbs.

Did not run:—Purser 9st 11b; Bonaparte 8st. 2lbs; Dalcassian 7st 13lbs, Clines; Saint 7st 9lbs.

The Race:—Miraj jumped to the front and made the pace from Shanawaz, Tradition and Georgina. Tales of Essex was second last at the fifth furlong. Approaching the half mile Miraj was still in front of Shanawaz, Tales of Essex and Tradition. In the run home Tales of Essex took charge and looked a winner until collared by Tradition who won an exciting race.

Won by neck, 2 1|2 lengths, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min. 13 1|5 secs.

First totalisator paid Rs. 59 for win, and Rs. 15, Rs. 12 and Rs. 22 for places

Second totalisator paid Rs. 37 for win, and Rs. 8, Rs. 6 and Rs. 11 for places.

Favourite:—Tales of Essex.

Winner trained by T. Harrison.

THE NURSERY STAKES.—Division II.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350.

A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's ZEEBAR, 8-8, Clarke 1

Mr J A Wadia's KADOOR BEG, 8-7, Howell 2

Mr M C Patel's NAJIAN, 9-11, Perkins 3

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's SALONIC, 8-2, Stokes 4

Also ran:—Amood 8-7, Ahyid 9-2, Mahfouz 9-1, Dawood 8-9, White Cross 8-5, Moosaad 8-2, Baig 7-12, Fairdoss 7-10, Kurdistan 7-8, Shapoor 7-2.

Did not run:—Masud Beg 7-10.

The Race:—Ahyid and Shapoor suffered at the start. Zeebar was the first to find his legs and set the pace to Salonic, Dawood, Kadoor Beg and Najian. Past the fifth furlong this order was unchanged Fairdoss now bringing up the rear. Zeebar was never headed and won as he liked despite the challenge of Kadoor Beg. Najian beat Salonic out of third place.

Won by 1 1|2 lengths, 1 1|2 lengths, 1|2 length.

Time:—2 mins. 5 seconds.

First totalisator paid Rs. 103-8 for win, and Rs. 77, Rs. 22 and Rs. 46 for places.

Second totalisator paid Rs. 37-8 for win, and Rs. 33, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 32 for places.

Winner trained by Shripati.

Favourite:—White Cross.

THE SIR LESLIE WILSON GOLD CUP

A Gold Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by Sir Ness Wadia, K.B.E., C.I.E., and Rs. 6,000 from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.

Distance—1-1|4 miles.

Mr. H. M. Mahomed's HILALUZZAMAN 10st 2lbs Morris .. 1

Mr. M. C. Patel's KADIR HAJAZ 7st 8lbs Clarke .. 2

Mr. A. M. Khairaz's REHEARSAL 7st 12lbs Howell .. 3

Mr. Akbarali and Seth Kimatrai's LUCKY STAR 9st 12lbs Obaid .. 4

Also ran:—Maneck Beg 8st 13lbs, Dilawar 8st 12lbs, Savage 8st 6lbs, Belan 8st 5lbs, Cheerful 8st 4lbs, Mozan 8st 1lb., Sunspray 8st 1lb., Jalmood 7st 12lbs, Taimurlung 7st 12lbs, Anwar 7st 11lbs, Sarsam 7st 11lbs., Silver Thrush 7st 10 lbs, Sabiq 7st 8lbs.

Did not run:—Gog 8st 10lbs; Subhan 8st 8lbs; O'Brien 7st 5lbs; Some Surprise 7st 10lbs.

The Race:—Belan was left a couple of lengths. Sun Spray flashed out for a space. Then Anwar assumed command his nearest attendants being Cheerful, Sarsam, Sun Spray and Hilaluzzaman. Lucky Star raced in the rear. Nearing the half mile they closed in. Sarsam headed Anwar and showed the way round. At the distance Hilaluzzaman drew out and going well just held the late finishing Kader Hajaz. Rehearsal was a late third in front of Lucky Star who made up a lot of ground.

Won by short head, 2 lengths, 1 length.

Time: 2 minutes 17-1|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 91|8 for win, and Rs. 32, 99, and Rs. 26|8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 53|8 for win, and Rs. 18 Rs. 44|8 and Rs. 14 for places.

Favourite: Rehearsal.

Winner trained by Cumberally.

THE NURSERY STAKES (Div. I) 1 mile 1 furlong.

Mr. Nobles' SHAMSUZZAMAN 8-5, T. Hill 1

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's NOMAN 8-8, Bowley 2

Mr. A. M. J. Talib's GOOLIAB 7-13, W. G. Thompson 3

H. H. the Maharaja of Kholhapur's WATERLOO II. 8-8, Clarke 4

The Race:—White Silk was the last to leave the gate. Azedin, made the pace from Waterloo, Faithful, Dhidha'a and Shamsuzzaman. Crown brought up the rear. Faithful fell away at the half mile where Azedin was still in front. They made for home in this order. Shamsuzzaman drew out in the straight and just held the challenge of Noman. Gooliab was a late third.

Won by neck; neck; neck.

Time: 2 minutes 5 4|5 seconds.

First tote paid Rs. 345-8 for win and Rs. 86, Rs. 42 and Rs. 37 for places.

Winner trained by M. Nusserwanji.

Favourite:—Dhidha'a.

WORKERS' DEMANDS REFUSED

MASS MEETING AT HOWRAH MAIDAN

LEADERS TO ORGANISE GENERAL STRIKE

CALCUTTA, March. 12.

A mass meeting held yesterday afternoon at Howrah maidan was attended by 20,000 workers of railways, factories, mills and workshops. Mr. Devaki Prasad Sinha of Patna, President East Indian Railway Union presided. Messrs Mukundalal Sircar, K. C. Mitra, S. C. Sahaya, and Surendra Mohon Mitra addressed the meeting criticising the obstinacy of the railway administration to lockout men unnecessarily. The following resolution was passed and in concluding the meeting the President condemned the unjust dismissal of two workmen which brought about the present deadlock in Lilooh workshops.

This meeting of the workers attacher to the Railway workshops and sheds, engineering firms and workshop and mills and faitories firms and around Howrah emphatically protests against the unjust and unnecessary lockout in the East Indian Railway workshops at Lilooah and while supporting the reasonable demands of the E. I. Railway men for the reinstatement of their two dismissed comrades and among others, the general increase of wages by at least 25 per cent, this meeting declares that unless these demands are complied with within ten days from this date, there should be a general strike in the industrial concerns of Howrah and its outskirts.

DEMAND REJECTED.

Last night Mr. Colvin in reply to the Union President's telegram wired asking him along with the Secretary and one representative of the workmen to see on 12th noon in the agent's office to discuss on the Lilooah question. The demands were formulated and placed by Messrs Devakiprasad Sinha, K. C. Mitra and another before the agent to-day at 12 noon but they have been rejected totally. It is understood after the proposed joint conference of all labour leaders, shortly, a strike will be organised throughout Howrah and also in other important centres of the East Indian Railway.

SPECIAL CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER SITUATION

A Special conference of all labour leaders will be held tomorrow evening to consider the present complicated situation and decide what effective step can be immediately taken for the successful termination of the dispute.

PARSI GLOBE CYCLISTS.

PUBLIC RECEPTION OF THE 17TH INSTANT POSTPONED

The public reception that was intended to be given to the three Parsee Globe Cyclists on their return to Bombay on Saturday, (the 17th instant), at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, has been cancelled, as the Cyclists cannot come down to Bombay on the 17th instant, as they are being detained on account of a reception at Poona; but arrangements are being made for holding a public meeting in the near future.

MAJOR ZORAWAR SINGH IN BOMBAY.

TO INTERVIEW SIR CHIMANLAL RE. MILITARY EDUCATION

Major Zorawar Singh, a member of the Indian Sandhurst Committee intends to interview Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Vice-Chacellor of the Bombay University on Thursday afternoon to discuss the steps which the University may take towards imparting military education as an optional subject in the colleges affiliated to the University.

HOME MEMBER'S CHALLENGE ANSWERED.

HOW INDIA'S WEAVING INDUSTRY WAS RUINED

LALJI NARANJI QUOTES CHAPTER AND VERSE

When the Bombay Legislative Council met again at the Town Hall, on Wednesday afternoon, the remaining demands for supplementary grants were taken up for consideration.

REPLY TO HOME MEMBER'S CHALLENGE.

At the outset, Mr. Lalji Naranji took permission of the President to make a personal explanation in response to a challenge given by the Home Member on the floor of the House a few days back. During the budget discussion, Mr. Lalji Naranji and Mr. Mir Mohamad Baloch had made a statement that the agents of the East India Company were responsible for cutting off the thumbs of the expert Indian weavers with a selfish motive of killing the Indian weaving industry. The Hon. the Home Member had challenged Mr. Lalji Naranji to substantiate his allegation by furnishing data. Mr. Lalji Naranji quoted chapter and verse in support of his statement. He read out a passage from "Ruin of Indian trade and Industry", a publication by B. D. Basu, I.M.S., in which the author has quoted a Dutch officer's Statement. Mr. Bolts, the Dutch Officer, says:—

DUTCH OFFICER'S STATEMENT.

"That Indian weavers upon their inability to perform such agreements as have been forced upon them by Company's Agents universally known in Bengal by the name "Mutchulcahs", have had their goods seized and sold on the spot to make good the deficiency and windens of raw silk called Nagnads have been also treated with such injustice that instances have been known of their cutting of their thumbs to prevent their being forced to wind silk."

The Home Member, returning to the charge again maintained that the statement was a barefaced lie. It was besides, a lie which was being repeated times without number. Mr. Bolts, the Home Member stated, was a Dutch who was deportued for bad behaviour. The allegations made by this deported Dutch were utterly malicious and were inspired by revenge.

Mr. Lalji Naranji wanted to give a retort to the Home Member but he was not allowed to do so by the President who put a stop to any further discussion on the point.

This temporary breeze in the House was very much relished by the members.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

(From Our Own Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Mar. 14.

In the Share Market in jutes the Howrahs and Cliwes ruled easier owing to bazar profit taking. Others were steadily maintained. In Cottons Bengal-Nagpore ruled easier. Coals showed no special change. In the Miscellaneous section. Burns were steady. Indian Iron and Steel sold at lower rate. In teas business was small, but the rate was firm. Government Securities were quiet.

Government Securities:—3-1/2 per cent Government Paper 75/11; 4 per cent Loan (1960/70) 88; 6 per cent U. P. Bonds 104/12.

Banks:—Imperial (conty.) 355.

Cotton:—Bengal-Nagpore 32.

Jute:—Auckland 431; Alliance 684. Anglo-Indlia 552; Albion 573; Bally 359; Barnagore 326; Belvedere 720; Cheviot 391. Clive 53/12; 53/14; Craig 6/4; 5/2; Delta 763/8. Dalhousie 659; Fort Gloster 1216/8; Gondalpara 1495; Gourepore 1206; Hooghly 110/8; Howrah 69/4. Hukumchand 24/12; Lansdowne 370. Lawrence 874/8; National 37/14; Nuddea 722; Presidency 13/7.

Miscellaneous:—Burn and Co. (Ordy.) 410. Indian Iron and Steel 19/2; 18/12; Sutna Stone Lime 196. Jute 61/4; Hessian 17/13.

WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' PARTY.

The first Provincial Congress of the Workers' and Peasants' Party, Bombay will be held on Sunday (the 18th inst.) at the Congress House at 2 p.m. Attendance will be open to members of the Party, and also sympathisers with the creed and programme of the Party.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	March 14.
Previous Closing Rate	18.55
To-day's Opening Rate	18.65
Difference	plus .10
To-day's Closing Rate	18.54
Difference	—.01

LIVERPOOL.

	March 14.
Previous Closing Rate	9.85
To-day's Opening Rate	9.86
Difference	plus .01
To-day's Closing Rate	9.91
Difference	plus .06

Broach Expectation 361 8 0

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Prarthana Samaj anniversary celebrations—Addresses under the auspices of the Peace Society—

Bombay Baby Week Exhibition, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund Committee, 6 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2-40 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCE.

DEATH.

Professor Aderji Mehernosji Masani (the late Minister of Education, Baroda State), the Principal of Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institution departed this life yesterday 14th March. Funeral to-day (Thursday), at 7-30 a.m. (B. T.), at Petit Mansions Sleater Road, Grant Road.

OOTHAMNA CEREMONY.

The Oothamna ceremony of Behen Bavli, (aged 11), daughter of Rao Saheb Chunilal Gulabdas Munim, (agent of the Universal Pictures Corporation), will be performed to-day (Thursday) at 4 p.m. at Rao Bahadur Kilachand Devchand's Bungalow, Girgaum Back Road.

PAREL SPORTING CLUB.

The finals of the Open Badminton Tournament will be played on Sunday the 18th instant, at 7-30 a.m. Dr. Benedict Fernandes will distribute the prizes to the successful competitors.

BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ.

In connection with the 61st Anniversary of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, a conference will be held in the Prarthana Mandir to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. Subject: The way to Peace. Speakers: Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. Mark Noronha, Advocate, Prof. R. P. Kar, Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor, will preside.

NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

The Annual Satyanarayan Puja of the students of the Social Service League Night High School will be performed on Saturday (the 17th instant), in the school building behind Damodar Hall, Parel.

ALL-CASTE DINNER.

An all-caste dinner was held under the auspices of the Samaj-Samata-Sangh (Social-Equality-League). On the last full-moon day on the 5th instant, in the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel. About 150 persons of different castes including 50 so called untouchables attended the dinner. Mr. D. V. Naik, Editor of the Brahman-Brahmanetar, and Vice-President of the League welcomed the guests saying that such dinners were organised by the League to do away with the caste barriers that had separated and disintegrated the Indian Nation in general and Hindu Society in particular.

FOUND.

A second class quarterly pass of the B.B. & C.I. Railway bearing No. 56994 standing in the name of Mr. Framroz Sorabji from Churchgate to Grant Road Station and renewable on 29th May 1928. The owner may call at the following address and take delivery of the same: The Popular Book Depot, Lamington Road, opp. Popular Pharmacy.

DADABHAI NOWROJI V. L. AND DISPENSARY MOVEMENT.

A preliminary meeting of the friends and sympathisers of the Dadabhai Nowroji Village Library and Dispensary Movement was held at the office of Dr. A. L. Nair at N. Powell and Co., Sandhurst Road on the 11th instant when it was resolved to form the Dadabhai Nowroji Village Library and Dispensary Association for the above objects and the following were appointed office-bearers:

President: Dr. A. L. Nair; Vice-President: Mr. G. K. Nariman; Secretaries: Messrs. I. K. Yagnik and N. M. Desai; Treasurer: F. J. Ginwala.

It was further resolved to hold the next meeting of this Association at the same place on Sunday next (the 18th instant) at 5 p.m.

SOUTH INDIAN UNION, BOMBAY.

It has been proposed to hold an inter-Association Debate in the Union premises on Sunday (the 18th inst.) at 4 p.m. on "In the opinion of the House, Hand spinning and Hand-Weaving are the only factors that will establish the economic self-sufficiency of India, and hence this House advises the Congress to restore the Spinning Franchise."

Those who desire to take part in the above debate, are requested to send in their names to the Hon, Secretary, the South Indian Union, Kanji Bhuvan, Parel, Bombay, on or before the 15th instant.

THE NAYAR SAMAJ.

ANNUAL BADMINTON TOURNAMENT FINALS

The finals of the Second Annual Badminton Doubles Tournament that is being held under the anspices of the Nayar Samaj, will be played on Sunday (the 18th inst.), at 7-30 a.m., in the Court opposite the Nayar Samaj Co-operative Hostel, King's Circle, Matunga. Mr. K. F. Nariman will give away the Prizes.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1928.

THE ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE.

We published on Tuesday a full summary of the recent proceedings of the All-Parties' Conference together with the report of its Sub-Committee. Dr. Ansari in a statement reviewing these proceedings expresses his satisfaction at the steady though slow trend towards a settlement on the thorniest questions which have hitherto defied a solution. The country will not much mind the slow progress so long as there is some real progress at every stage. Great things, attempted practically for the first time, cannot be hustled. It was natural for one like Mr. Crerar to indulge in a cheap gibe at what he called the "fruitless experiments" of the Conference. Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya gave the right retort that, when Government had provided two years for the Statutory Commission, it was unfair to grudge a few months to a Conference with no Secretariat behind it. Besides, it would be only a superficial view to suppose that the Conference has not made fair progress. Regarding the general scope of the Constitution, the inclusion of the Indian States, the Declaration of Rights and a few other vital questions the Committee of the Conference has achieved substantial unanimity. The different individual views on details expressed in the report of the Sub-Committee should not obscure the general consensus of opinion among the Committee members on the broader issues. For instance, though divergent views were at first expressed and discussed on questions like the franchise, or whether the Legislature should be uni-cameral or bi-cameral and whether the Constitution as a whole should be unitary or federal, there was a general consensus in favour of universal franchise, of a bicameral Central Legislature with uni-cameral Provincial Legislatures, and of a federal constitution with proper safeguards in the shape of enough powers reserved to the Central Government. On questions like these there have always been in every country differences of opinion. In the Committee of the Conference, however, the differences were comparatively few and have been stated mainly with a view to facilitating a full consideration of each question in all its bearings by the Conference. Dr. Ansari invites constructive criticism and suggestions on these questions and we hope there will be a helpful response to his appeal.

The chief cause of the slow progress of the Conference is the communal question. We have, however, shown before that all parties and communities are converging, however slowly, towards the Unity Resolution of the Congress. It is no small thing that the Conference has finally resolved that the N. W. F. Province, and British Baluchistan should be granted Reforms. That may be taken to have laid at rest one big communal controversy. As regards the separation of Sind, there was at first strong opposition to the proposal from a section of the Hindus. But now the Hindu Sabha itself has accepted the general principle that "the re-distribution of provinces in India, if and when necessary, shall be made on their merits in light of principles capable of general application with due regard to administrative, financial and similar other considerations." Accordingly the Conference has appointed a strong Committee under the chairmanship of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas to report how far a separated new province of Sind would be or can be made financially self-supporting. It is to be hoped that the report of the Committee will bring the solution of the Sind question much nearer.

The utility of joint electorates with reservation of seats and other safeguards for minorities is now acknowledged by all, but it is still a moot point whether there should be reservation of seats for majorities. This question, together with that of the alternative method of securing reservation through proportional representation, has also been referred to a Committee. It will thus be seen that, though finality has not been reached regarding several controversial questions, the points of difference are being slowly narrowed down. One hindrance to speedier progress is that the representatives of the Muslim League and, to some extent, of the Hindu Sabha have been bound down by rigid mandates. This makes negotiation and a definite settlement very difficult. The Conference has, therefore, resolved that each of the constituent organisations of the Conference be requested to give its delegates the necessary authority to confer and arrive at agreements with the Conference on all matters subject, however, to the ratification of such agreements by their respective organisations. This is the established practice in all negotiations and we do not see why each organisation should not give its trusted delegates some latitude when it has the final right to accept or reject an agreement. It is, however, most gratifying to learn from Dr. Ansari that representatives of all institutions displayed at the Conference remarkable earnestness and sense of responsibility and an intense desire to arrive at a settlement. If the same spirit of harmony continues to prevail, we have great hopes that the next meeting of the Conference, in the more cosmopolitan atmosphere of Bombay, will see the end of all communal controversies.

GRATUITOUS ADVICE.

Seldom has any ruler received a more magnificent welcome than that accorded by the British people and their King to King Amanullah. And the reason is obvious. Britain is anxious to retain the friendship of Afghanistan as a buffer State between India and Russia. His Majesty King George said that he had watched with interest and sympathy the progress which Afghanistan had made under King Amanullah's rule. The latter reciprocated King George's hopes that the two countries would henceforward march side by side in the cause of progress and the development of their common interests. The only jarring note has been struck by the London "Times" which has utilised the occasion for a characteristic explosion of fatuity and impertinence. "Even if travels lead him (King Amanullah) to approve larger measures of reforms", this organ of Imperialism says, "he will carefully consider how soon such reforms can be made acceptable to his people." The advice is as stupid as it is gratuitous. If there is one thing, for which King Amanullah and his people deserve the gratitude of all Asiatic peoples it is the effective manner in which they have helped to explode the myth carefully nursed by European imperialists that what they call "large measures of reforms" are only suited to European countries and that they can be introduced in Eastern countries only by slow stages of centuries. First Japan and then Turkey and, in a large measure, Persia and China, have shown that it is not Time but National Will that is essential for progress in every sphere of human activity. We can understand why the "Times" advises caution. As the apologist of those who hold other people in subjection, it does not like rapid progress in Afghanistan lest it may have its inevitable repercussion in India and thus destroy their happy dreams of perpetual domination.

IRAN AND INDIA.

In an illuminating interview on modern Persia which Mr. A. E. Reporter granted to our representative, he advises his co-religionists, the Parsis, to open more trade relations in Persia with a view to establishing "a re-union on a basis of enlightened self-interest of two ancient and kindred peoples." Mr. Reporter, by his thirty-five years' stay in Persia and his most intimate knowledge of conditions there, is entitled to speak on the subject with some authority. He assures his co-religionists that Persia is now thoroughly modernised, that all communities are treated alike and that the general administration of the country under Reza Shah is quite efficient. As only one proof, he mentioned the existence of an air service there the like of which is yet to be initiated in India. We are better impressed by a more crucial test he urged. He said that it was the young women of Iran "who first resented the threatened partition of their country into the zones of political influence suggested by the 'super man', Lord Curzon." We endorse Mr. Reporter's conclusion that "a country the better half of which can successfully resist the united efforts of Russia and Britain may confidently be expected to survive any future combination if that was possible." We have no doubt that if Parsi enterprise were to seek an outlet back to Iran, it is bound to make its mark there as it has in India. That is partly why, while all well-meaning foreigners are respected in Persia, there is, according to Mr. Reporter, "a natural attraction towards the Parsis of India." While Parsis have certainly more kindred interests in Persia, we do not see why Indians in general should not establish more intimate relations in that romantic and hospitable Asiatic country.

INDIA AND THE LEAGUE.

Amongst the fifty-six nations represented at the League of Nations, India alone continues to suffer fom the humiliation of finding her delegation headed not by one of her own nationals but by a foreigner, who is entitled to be there, according to the view held by British officialdom, because "the Government of India was a racial partnership in which the proportions were not fixed." This was the arrogant and astounding reason given in the Council of State by Mr. Haig, the official spokesman who opposed Sir Phiroze Sethna's resolution that the Indian delegation to the League and to other international Imperial Conferences must be predominantly Indian and led by an Indian. With admirable tenacity Sir Phiroze Sethna has been pressing this point year after year upon the Elder Statesmen. The debate on his resolution on Tuesday showed that though the Government of India remained unresponsive to this just demand, some of their devoted supporters amongst the nominated bloc voted on the popular side and the resolution was lost only by four votes. That the elected members had the support of men like Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Raja Nawab Ali in the division lobby is an indication of the moral victory of the popular side in this issue, so vital to India's self-respect.

In the Legislative Assembly, by a fortunate coincidence, the same question came up for discussion on Tuesday. There the popular victory was overwhelming. The nominal cut moved by Mr. Joshi "to protest against the non-appointment of an Indian as the leader of the Indian delegation to the League," was carried by 76 votes to 45. Mr. Joshi, who has had personal experience of League gatherings, gave a graphic description of the harm done to India by official representatives who arrogated to themselves the right to speak for India. Mr. Campbell, for example, had informed the League that the Indian people were fond of opium. While in the Council of State Sir Phiroze Sethna pointed out in his speech how Government had accepted the principle involved in his resolution on two previous occasions but had done nothing to put it in practice, Lala Lajpat Rai in a spirited speech in the Assembly in support of Mr. Joshi's proposal, reminded officialdom that India was determined to seek a satisfactory conclusion of this issue as it was a matter vital to her honour. It is curious that while Mr. Graham, Government spokesman in the Assembly, was at pains to show that the present arrangement was "no slight to Indians," Mr. Haig in the Council of State gave full play to the bureaucratic idea regarding the matter by saying that acceptance of the Indian contention would mean that "no Europeans were capable of leading the delegations." This is wilfully sidetracking the issue. The whole point of the Indian demand is that India's nationals have the sole right to lead the delegations. The international value of Tuesday's debate in the Central Legislatures on this question is very great. At Geneva, they will realise now how disgusted India is with the "representation" forced upon her by Britain.

PERNICIOUS PRACTICE.

The disgraceful scenes witnessed the other day at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on the occasion of the auction sale of licenses for country liquor shops for this year, do credit neither to the Government nor to the persons engaged in the liquor trade. The rivalries for securing these licenses are so keen that from bandying words certain parties come to blows and the Hall becomes a pandemonium of noise and a boxing bout. It was hoped that the Government of Bombay would abandon this pernicious system of auction sale of licenses and resort to the practice of charging fees from each license-holder. But in securing revenue from this tainted source of Excise, while the whole Presidency is crying out for enforcing prohibition immediately, the only consideration that Government appear to have in mind is the question of increasing receipts. They apprehend, perhaps, that the abolition of the auction system will lead to diminution of revenue. This is a groundless apprehension because the present rationing system keeps the Excise Department accurately informed about the average annual consumption in each liquor shop and the Department can thus assess fairly accurately the income each license-holder expects to derive every year. It is easy to fix a graduated scale of license fees based upon a knowledge of this income. We are sure there will be no appreciable loss of revenue if the new system is adopted. In their memorandum to Government the Bombay Licensed Victuallers' Association request them to discontinue the auction system. The present system penalises the poor license-holder at the expense of the rich and more influential one, is injurious to public morality and a disgrace to a civilised administration. We understand that the Minister for Excise is in favour of abolishing the system. Public opinion and the efforts of the popular representatives in the Bombay Legislative Council should strengthen his hands by agitating for its immediate abolition.

FUTURE OF INDIAN STATES.

DEMANDS OF THE PEOPLE

(BY G. R. ABHYANKER.)

I

Like all other civilised nations, the subjects of Indian States desire that they should have the right of self-determination to shape their own destiny. For the progressive realisation of this ideal they demand two things—self-Government and the rule of Law. By self-Government they mean the attainment of Responsible Government under the aegis of their respective rulers. They do not wish that the ruling dynasties of the present-day should be wiped off. They desire their continuance. They think that the ruling princes should be assured of their dignity, their high position, their honour, and their "Izat." They only want them to rule as strictly constitutional monarchs. They intend that the princes should be just like hereditary presidents of real republics with the executive Government responsible to the elected representatives of the people. This ideal can be realised if only the princes are prepared to surrender their power. The great war has demonstrated that autocracy cannot stand the onslaughts of the surging tide of democracy.

THE PRIVY PURSE.

If the princes want their position to remain intact, they must be willing for this sacrifice of their autocratic powers. If the princes curtail their personal expenditure and accept a reasonable amount for their civil list the problem of Indian States would be solved in no time. The 'sine qua non' of responsible Government in Indian States is the fixing of the civil list of each ruler. The amount of expenditure necessary for the Khangi can be arrived at by mutual consultation regard being had to the wants of the ruler, his mode of life, the position of his family, the ancient customs and traditions prevailing in every State. His Highness the Late Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior was of opinion that two per cent of the revenues of a State was quite sufficient to keep up the dignity of an Indian ruler. Some propose five per cent and some propose that 10 per cent of the nett income should be reserved for the civil list. A golden mean can be reached if there is sweet reasonableness on either side. When once this civil list is fixed, if any additional money be required the prince should get it when he secures the consent of his people for any extraordinary contingency.

The first requisite therefore of any real and substantial advancement in the direction of self-Government in Indian States is a settlement of the percentage of the revenues of a State which each ruler is entitled to appropriate for himself. When this is done everything else would be smooth sailing in the Indian States.

NO VESTED INTERESTS.

The is no question of vested interests of any class in any State. The main difficulty in reaching the goal of responsible Government in British India is due to the anxiety to protect the privileges and the monopolies enjoyed by the white man as belonging to the ruling race. This element is conspicuous by its absence in the Indian States. The ruling Prince can with considerable advantage and with greater facilities appropriate the resources of his State for the good of his people by taking the people into his confidence—by allowing the discussion of his Budget by his subjects and by accepting and respecting the recommendation of the elected representatives of his own peoples. Similarly as regards the services in the State they should be filled by qualified sons and daughters of each State.

Outsiders should be employed when their presence is indispensable and when such experts cannot be had from amongst the people.

WANTED REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

The people also demand that facilities for training the youths of the States to occupy various places in the administration with competency and efficiency should be liberally provided at State expense. As steps leading to the ideal of responsible Government the people demand that representative institutions beginning with Village Panchayats, Sanitary Committees, Municipalities, Local Boards and Representative Assemblies should be established on an elective basis. The people further advocate that these institutions should be liberally financed by the States, should be sympathetically encouraged by the rulers and should not suffer demoralisation by reason of official dry nursing. By this process it is possible to attain Responsible Government in every State.

(To Be Continued.)

NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

AN APPEAL TO MAHARASTRA NON-BRAHMINS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The first session of the National Non-Brahmin League will be held at Nasik on the 18th instant. Mr. Walchand Ramchand Kothari of Poona, one of the pioneers of the awakening work of Non-Brahmins, has consented to preside. The President-elect needs very little introduction as he had made himself known by his sincere and selfless service in the Non-Brahmin cause. He started and conducted ably a newspaper, "Jagruk", when it was an enterprize to conduct it. Unlike not a few of his colleagues he remained a true and conscientious worker being not tempted by honours or self-gain.

Nasik is known to be the stronghold of the so-called Non-Brahmin Leaders who misguided the public in representing their personal opinions as the opinions of the Maharashtra Non-Brahmins. The National Non-Brahmin League exposed these so-called leaders, and convinced the public that they were following a policy suicidal to the reputation and true opinions of the Non-Brahmins, being influenced by self-gain. It is a good thing that people have seen through them and the support and sincere co-operation which the promoters of the Conference are getting now at Nasik and elsewhere is a clear indication of the changed mentality of the Non-Brahmins. It is not only the changed mentality that is required, but also a changed policy of action for the success of the movement. The National-Non-Brahmin League has already disapproved of the Simon Commission; but to make the existence of Non-Brahmins felt in each and every movement of national interest much more has still to be done. Now is the right time for Non-Brahmins to awake and conduct ably all political and social movements.

All this would depend upon the echo of the big representative audience of the Conference being heard throughout India and hence I appeal to all Non-Brahmin brothers to attend the session and make the Conference a success.—Yours etc.

S. K. PUPALA.

Notes of The Day

Periods of Gestation.

The Government of India are none too anxious to see a separation between judicial and executive functions. At the India Office they realise only too well that the first essential for autocratic rule is that the prosecutor and the judge must be one and the same person. The only trouble is that it is inconvenient to put it so bluntly before the Indian people when they are to be fooled with a camouflage of democracy. But even such a camouflaged democracy demands a semblance of separation between the two functions. The local Governments were, therefore, years ago, asked to state their views on the matter by the Central Government and the latter will in due time make a report to the Secretary of State for India. As Earl Winterton told Mr. Ammon "the period of gestation was somewhat lengthy" but that "before long the position would be explained." Nine months ago he said the same thing. Periods of gestation become periods of hibernation when the whole idea is not to do anything.

Hysterical Outburst.

The self-respecting attitude of the Legislative Assembly in refusing the grant for the expenses of the All-White Commission has made the "Evening News of India" see red. In a hysterical outburst of impotent wrath it declares that what the Assembly urgently needs is a "surgical operation". It discovers that that body has reached a "stage of delirium." Whether the "operation" will be performed even during this delirious stage, against all canons of surgical practice, the "Evening News of India" does not pause to inquire. It has got the nationalists on the brain and complains that "it is impossible to conciliate bullies." Our contemporary offers a large dose of advice to Government. Let it not go on "shilly-shallying with Pundits and Lalas, with Maulanas and so-called leaders" No: let Government take the lead from yellow Anglo-Indian journalism and all will be well!

Shutting Them Out.

The deliberate attempt to shut out Indians from the higher appointments in the administration of the Calcutta Port Trust was referred to by Mr. Sarabhai Haji in the Assembly on Wednesday. He pointed out how specific qualifications such as the Chartered Accountants' certificate were now required from new-comers, the idea being to make it difficult for Indians to seek an entrance into the Trust's service. Mr. B. Das made the excellent suggestion that recruitment should be by examination held by the Public Services Commission. This will improve the chances for Indians certainly, but the preference shown for British candidates by the European members of the Trust is so intense that a strong agitation for Indianisation alone can curb it. In a recent case they preferred a British candidate to an Indian of higher British qualifications and longer service experience.

Wrong Remedy.

It will be a matter of some relief to the parents and guardians of youth anxious to secure the benefits of higher education in this Presidency that the Minister of Education promised, in view of the strong expression of adverse opinion in Tuesday's debate in the Bombay Legislative Council, on the subject of raising fees in Government colleges, to reconsider the whole question. Mr. S. C. Joshi's cut protesting against the raising of the fees was carried. He pointed out that a higher schedule of fees in Government colleges would have a reflex influence on aided higher institutions. This is but too true and the vicious circle is sure to retard the progress of higher education. By making education expensive, Government will only injure the interests of those seeking to benefit by it without increasing its efficiency. The Minister of Education will do well to drop the proposal entirely.

For Children's Sake.

The Fifth Baby Week of Bombay, opened on Tuesday by His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, marks the commendable progress the movement has made during the last five years. Beginning on a small scale, the movement gradually extended its field and activity till now it has spread to the whole Presidency and includes practically all the main problems of domestic hygiene. The most notable feature of the progress last year was the propaganda work of the standing committee all the year round. His Excellency in his inaugural speech showed how in Western countries similar movements had reduced infant mortality. The fact that similar results have not been achieved in this country proves among other things, that the movement must be brought into closer touch with the poor and illiterate people of this country and must be adapted to their real needs. It should be superfluous to add that periodical Baby Weeks cannot be solely or mainly relied upon for the purpose of reducing infant mortality. The whole community, with or without Government support, should wage war on dirt, ignorance and child-marriages. The sacred duty of giving children, the future citizens and servants of the country, a decent start in life is worth any sacrifice. We earnestly hope the Baby Week movement will soon percolate to the masses and spread the spirit of service and sacrifice throughout the country.

Inexcusable Delay.

The report of the Committee appointed to reform the village panchayat system in Bombay was submitted to Government as far back as in December 1926; but Government have neither taken any action on the recommendations of the Committee nor have they published its report. And now, to an interpellation in the Legislative Council, the Minister for Local Self-Government gives the stereotyped reply that the recommendations of the Committee are still under the consideration of Government. We do not think that the subject is new or so complicated as to justify inordinate delay. Government could have at least published the Committee's report. One can only hope that at the next session of the Council Government will not say that the whole question of Local Self-Government together with the larger question of National Self-Government is being considered by the Statutory Commission in all its bearings and that Government do not think it feasible to take any hasty action pending the decisions of the Commission.

"LAWLESS RAJ" IN N. W. F.

LALAJI'S SPIRITED RETORT.

BRAY REPORT TREATED AS SCRAP OF PAPER.

MR. JINNAH'S WARNING TO GOVT.

C. IN C. AGAIN ABSENT.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 14.

"Even an old man like me has been exasperated at the humiliation involved in your rejection of our repeated demands for reforms in the frontier." Worn out and bent by age, but full of patriotic fervour and one of most disciplined party members, Khan Bahadur Safraz Hussain Khan thus expressed himself in the Assembly to-day in initiating his proposal for censuring Government. Sir Denys Bray had come prepared with huge files and one naturally thought that he would make an important announcement; but it turned out that while in this respect he summed up the situation in one word that the situation stood exactly where it did in March 1926, he utilized the occasion for a pastime of lion-painting himself. He did not wish history to pass judgment on his Waziristan policy; but declared that "its very success has blinded us to the magnitude of task". Very adept in Parliamentary speaking and having exceptional command of the language, Sir Denys Bray created a good impression, but there was wanting that old hallow of solemnity that he used previously to create about his speeches. To-day the House was actively digesting his statements and Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed, Mr. S. Chetty and Lala Lajpat Rai met most of the foreign Secretary's points by timely and appropriate intereledtions.

LAJPAT RAI'S IMPRESSIVE SPEECH.

As odds were deadly against him Sir Denys Bray quietly pocketed the defeat without going to division and the more so because Lala Lajpat Rai's most impressive and sincere speech had knocked the bottom out of Sir Denys Bray's strategy to exploit and rommunal factor. Sir Abdul Qayum seemed particularly smarting under the blow he received from Lala Lajpat Rai in appealing for nationalist support and yet never voting with the Nationalists even on a question like the leadership of Indian delegations to Geneva and adoption of the Skeen report, to which the Nawab was himself a signatory. But the unrepentent Nawab Sir Abdul Qayum moved his next motion, demanding reform in the Frontier Province, judictary and wanted to withdraw it because the foreign secretary had assured him that the scheme was under consideration and he would visit the frontier at the close of the session. Non-official parties would not have it and insisted on the matter being pressed to vote.

SIR ABDUL'S DISCOMFITURE.

This flauargasted the Nawab unlike Mr. Moore, who found himself yesterday in a similar predicament and had taken the situation in a sportsman's spirit. The Nawab on the other hand kept neutral and his cut was carried by a majority of nine. An occasion that required good humour only made his Pathan blood boil and he refused to move the next motion and cried something in explanation, which the general cheering that followed on his discomfiture completely drowned. Sir Denys Bray was however cheerful about this vote and joined the opposition in acclaiming the result, which the Foreign Secretary hoped would at least help him with the finance member to secure funds for larger expenses on the Frontier judiciary.

CHAMANLAL'S ATTACK.

Now came Dewan Chamanlal's turn to move a reduction to one rupee of the entire Army estimate. The Commander-in-Chief was again unfortunately absent and Government benches seemed smarting under the attack made on them even by the "Pioneer" on this subject. Dewan Chamanlal came up to the expectation but probably because he attacked the policy and expenditure generally. Pundit Kunzru followed him with a detailed examination of the subject. Either because of lateness of the hour or because of the temper of the House, his speech did not seem to be well-timed though in the matter of argument it was an effective indictment against Government's record of the past sixty years. Mr. Goswami enlivened the proceedings again by a direct challenge to Government to persist in its policy and force the country to unconstitutional acts. Col. Gidney repeated his sad old query of finding out whether he was among birds or beasts in this fight that was afoot between the two. Mr. Belvi's contribution brought the sitting to a close. To-morrow vote will be taken on this and also on the Nationalist Party's censure on the Executive Council.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

NEW DELHI, March 14.

Public interest as shown by the attendance in the galleries of the Assembly seemed to have subsided though interesting debates on the Army Estimates and Frontier Reforms are impending.

PORT TRUST INDIANISATION.

Mr. Sarabhai Haji raised the question of Indianisation in the Calcutta Port drawing attention to the specific qualifications that were being required of the new-comers, such as the Chartered Accountant Certificate, which militated against the appointment of Indians.

Sir George Rainy promised to make an enquiry into the allegation.

Mr. Birla asked whether this qualification had been previously insisted upon.

Mr. B. Das suggested that recruitment should be by examination held by the Public Service Commission.

Sir George Rainy asked for notice in the case of both the supplementary questions.

Sir Bhupendra Mitra was considerably heckled on the question of encouraging Indian artists, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, criticising the appointment of Professor Rawlinson and Mr. Lamb and suggesting that renowned Burman artists' paintings should find an honourable place.

Discussion on demands was then resumed. Sir Basil Blackett moved that Rs. 88,71,000 be granted to the North-West Frontier Province Administration.

Lala Lajpat Rai did not move his cut.

Mr. Sarafraz Hussain Khan (Swarajist) moved a cut to raise the question of Reforms. The speaker traced the history of the movement originating with Sir Sivaswamy Iyer's resolution in 1921, publication of the Report of Denys Bray's Committee in 1924, and the passing of a resolution in the Assembly in 1926 demanding reforms for the Province. Two years, he added, had again passed, but the Government had not taken any action on the Report. They had waited too long. It was a regular humiliation to the House. Did the Government, he asked, wish the Congress to declare independence of the country as America did?

"CONSPIRACY OF SILENCE."

Sir Denys Bray said that when Mr. Syed Murtaza raised a debate in March, 1926, there was a conspiracy of silence. The other day Lala Lajpat Rai had asked him whether Government was aware that its indecision was causing a friction between Hindus and Mussalmans.

"If Lala Lajpat Rai has a solution free from friction let him state it plainly, Government will not turn it down lightly; provided always it gave due weight to the essential all-India aspect of the problem."

"A GREAT WAY YET."

Continuing Sir Denys Bray said that since the last debate matters had not stood still. A detailed examination had proceeded and there was a great way yet. "Difficulties still bristle, difficulties regarding financing the necessarily deficit province, regarding delegation of powers in the province where the all-India aspect is all compelling, difficulties of preserving the Central Government's control over those all-India aspects, difficulties inherent in the essential inseparability of much of the Frontier business from Trans-Frontier and difficulties communal in origin." Sir Denys Bray quoted Sir Alexander Muddiman's announcement that no definite decision had been arrived at and none would be arrived or announced till the Government was satisfied that they had come to a right conclusion and the moment for the announcement was ripe.

WAZIRISTAN POLICY.

Sir Denys Bray recalled the fact that five years ago he made a fighting speech in defence of the Waziristan policy. "To-day I make no defence. That policy has made good. Indeed our very success blinds us to its magnitude." The statistics spoke for themselves. Five years ago the tribesmen opposed the building of roads. To-day they are clamouring for them even in their own area. They are clamouring for more schools for irrigation and for dispensaries and in one best known village they are even clamouring for a well-known lady doctor of Dera Ismail Khan to set up in their midst. They have promised her house, furniture and up-to-date surgical instruments and even the loots in the last Mahsud expedition." ((Laughter and applause.) Even more significant was the spirit among the tribeswomen.

"I conceive", concluded Sir Denys, in a matter like this there can be only one policy. India, as I conceive it, must cling always firm to the principle of gradually spreading India's civilisation up to the very verge of India's uppermost limit. (Applause.)

CLAMOUR FOR REFORMS

Sir Abdul Qayum admitted that things had greatly improved in the Frontier during the last five years but asked whether the introduction of reforms would impede that progress.

Government must show a liberal spirit and not a spirit which was responsible for budgetting lakhs of rupees for additional accommodation in jails and a few thousand only to introduction of reforms. The people in the Frontier wanted reforms. The Hindus of the Frontier who were opposed to reforms in the Settled Districts alone now pleaded for reforms and the attitude of the Chiefs also had considerably changed in the direction of reforms. He believed in the honesty of purpose of the Government.

Swarajist benches: Don't believe.

But he asked the Government not to use the Settled Districts only as the basis of operations against the Trans-Frontier tribes. He appealed to Hindus to help the people of the Frontier. He was even prepared to go in Jirga (deputation) before Dr. Moonje to help him.

LALAJI'S SUPPORT

Lala Lajpatrai declared amidst applause that he was not opposed to the introduction of reforms. (Applause.) The Hindu-Muslim relations had greatly improved since the last debate and since advent of the Simon Commission. The speaker claimed reforms for the frontier as their inherent right and not on the ground of services rendered during the war. He had pleaded for this while in England before higher authorities recently. But the Government evidently not wanted to come to a decision. They always talked of the problem bristling with difficulties. In effect it was a negative reply. (Sir Denys Bray: No) and Sir Denys' cleverly blamed Hindus for the Government's indecision which was causing bitterness between Hindus and Mussalmans in the Province. The Mahomedans would have supported the Hindu plea for re-amalgamation with the Punjab in order to get reforms had they not been promised a separate Legislative Council. But now Hindus were being blamed for the delay in arriving at a decision.

Sir Abdul Qayum interposed: I was the first witness before the Bray Committee, and at the end of my statement I said if no reforms were given to the Frontier, amalgamation with the Punjab was the only alternative (hear, hear).

LAWLESS AND ROTTEN

Lala Lajpatrai, proceeding, charged Sir Abdul Qayum with being responsible for the delay in obtaining reforms. He always praised the Government and never joined in the popular cause. So long as he adopted the attitude of "nonpossumus" on popular questions and voted with the Government in the lobbies even on trivial matters, there was no chance of his asserting his rights. The All-Parties' Conference had decided in favour of introduction of reforms in the frontier. The same was the attitude of Dr. Moonjee. (Dr. Monjee nodded assent). Now the Foreign Secretary said that if the Hindus and Mahomedans came to an agreement that agreement would not be turned down lightly. Government should allow the matter to be settled between the Hindus and Mussalmans and when they came to a settlement they must give effect to it unhesitatingly, for the present administration in the Province was lawless and rotten.

Lala Lajpatrai finally expressed the opinion that the Hindus would fare better in the Frontier under the Muslim Raj than under the present lawless Raj. This was the attitude he wanted the Hindus to adopt on this motion. (Loud applause).

"A PERPETUAL BUFFER"

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that as long as Rs-forms were not extended to the Frontier so long the argument would be put forward, that Indians were unfit to defend themselves. What England wanted was to maintain a perpetual buffer between India and Afghanistan.

Sayid Murtuza referred to large meetings that had peen held in various parts of the Frontier Province where resolutions had been passed in favour of introducing Reforms in the province.

Mr. Crerar, replying to Lala Lajpat Rai, said that the Government realised the gravity of the question, on which they had not been able to reach a final conclusion.

MR. JINNAH'S WARNING.

Mr. Jinnah asked whether there was any chance for the House to know what the Government had done in the matter, which had been before them for a considerable time. He did not agree with Sir Abdul Qaiyum that any kind of Reforms would be enough. What Indians wanted was that some beginning should be made in implementing the recommendations of the Bray Committee, which Sir Denys Bray had treated as a scrap paper.

Sir Denys Bray:—No, sir.

Mr. Jinnah:—Then what have you done with them?

A voice:—They are sitting on them.

Mr. Jinnah finally warned the Government not to play with the people, as it was neither in the Government's interest nor in that of the people. The motion was then put to vote and declared carried.

JUDICIARY IN N. W. F.

Sir Abdul Qaiyum next urged that the judiciary in the Northwest Frontier Province was under-staffed and emphatically pleaded for strengthening it. The sooner this was done the better would it be both for the Government and poor litigants who, in some cases, had to traverse distances of about fifty miles for filing small suits.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch at this stage.

Sir Denys Bray, replying said that reform of the judiciary of the N. W. Frontier was on the anvil, and the moment the session of the Assembly concluded, he would go up to the Frontier for personal discussion of the matter with the authorities there. The motion would strengthen him in his struggle with the Finance Member's successor on the matter.

Sir Abdul Qaiyum wanted to withdraw the motion, but the House declined to agree to it and the non-official parties pressed the matter to vote. The motion was carried by 53 votes to 44, Sir Abdul Qaiyum remaining neutral.

When called upon to move the next cut which was in his name, he declined to do so, causing cheers and laughter, which drowned some remarks which he made in explanation of his attitude.

The demand for the N. W. Frontier was then passed, and the Army Department vote was taken up.

ARMY DEMAND.

The chair was occupied by Moulvi Mahomed Yakub, the Deputy President, when Mr. Chamanlal moved a cut in the army department's demand.

Mr. Chamanlal, at the outset, regretted the absence of the Commander-in-Chief from the House when this important question was being discussed. He continued that military expenditure accounted for 47 per cent of the total revenues. Such a high figure was unwarranted by either the political or the military situation. To bring down the expenditure, two courses were open. These were that of raising a citizen army, as in Australia (to which the Government would not agree) or Indianising the army within a definite period as demanded in the Skeen Report, which had been turned down. According to the Commander-in-Chief's programme, it would take 400 years to nationalise the army at the present rate of progress. The army was heavily weighted against Indianisation.

RACIAL PREJUDICE.

Pundit Kunzru criticised the Government's policy in not giving effect to the recommendations of the Incheape Committee in various directions and observed that there was racial prejudice against India in the army.

ANGLO-INDIAN POSITION

Col. Gidney asked what the position of the Anglo-Indian community would be in an Indianised army. He too complained of racial distinction in the army.

"COWARDLY LIBEL"

Mr. Goswami strongly protested aginst, what he called, the "cowardly libel" on India contained in the Commander-in-Chief's speech, which challenged the efficiency of Indians when discussing the Skeen Committee's report in the Assembly.

"BE HONEST."

Mr. Belvi asked the Government to be honest and not to call the army a nation-building department. Great Britain had two standards of administration, one for white, and the other for coloured people of the Empire. Indians fall under the lattuer, and therefore the right of self-determination was not conceded them.

Discussion on Mr. Chamanlal's motion had not concluded when the Assembly adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

INDIAN LIMITATION ACT.

AMENDING BILL PASSED IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

NEW DELHI, March 14.

The Council of State held a short sitting to-day when on the motion of Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member, the House passed a bill amending the Indian limitation Act of 1908 as reported by the Select Committee.

The Select Committee unanimously agreed to clause two which specified that any property comprised in a Hindu, Muhammadan or Budhist religious or charitable endowment be deemed a property vested in a trust for a specific purpose and the manager of the property be deemed a trustee thereof. The two Swarajists members of the Committee Messrs. Ramdas Pantalu and Kumarshanker Ray, however, dissented from Clause three which deals with the powers of successive managers, right to sue and limitation time upon bringing suits against their predecessors. Finally the Swarajist members were in favour of inclusion of Sikh and Jain endowments, doubting if the word Hindu would comprehend them specially having regard to the specific mention of Budhist endowment.

INCLUSION OF SIKHS AND JAINS.

The Committee point out that there is no reference anywhere in the Limitation Act to Sikhs or Jains and if they insert a reference, other provisions referring to Hindus might thereby lose the application which they now have to Sikhs and Jains. The new articles are not substantative law but merely impose limitations on suits to establish rights which arise under the Hindu Law. It has always been recognised that Sikhs and Jains are subject to Hindu law, except in so far as they vary in their customs.

LIMITS ON SUITS.

Referring to clause three the Committee propose to put a definite limit of time upon bringing suits by managers to set aside the transfers made by their predecessors. They propose to take as a starting point death, resignation or removal of the transferring manager and adopt as the period of limitation twelve years which is the normal period in all similar cases.

TOMB OF LAST MOGHAL EMPEROR.

At question time Sir Ebrahim Jaffer drew attention to the circumstances under which Government allowed the dead body of the last Moghal Emperor, a political prisoner, to be buried in the Theatre Road, Rangoon Cantonment. He asked if the lease of that particular plot of land had been granted to one Captain Davies after or before the burial, and if the latter, what conditions were attached regarding the tomb of the last Moghal Emperor.

The Commander-in-Chief said he was making enquiries into the matter and would let the house know the result.

The Council adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

PROSECUTION OF MR. NARIMAN

PASSAGE-AT-ARMS IN COUNCIL.

DEMAND FOR GRANT OF COSTS.

GENERAL MEMBER'S STATEMENTS REFUTED.

The better part of Wednesday was devoted by the Council to the discussion of a supplementary grant demanded by the General Member to meet the expenses in the Harvey-Nariman libel case. The Council Hall presented an unusual spectacle of great animation and excitement. The public and President's galleries were fully packed with visitors who were seen in their places long before the debate started.

After a half-discussed grant for the additional expenditure on Sukkur Barrage and the construction of canals, had been disposed, Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.), the General Member, made a demand for supplementary grant of Rs. 60,800 for the expenses incurred in the Harvey-Nariman case.

The Government had sprung a mild surprise on the House by nominating Mr Mulla, an Acting Advocate-General of the Bombay High Court, to the Council. The reasons of this eleventh hour nomination are not in any way a matter for speculation. To whom else could the Government have looked for support, especially when they have to defend a very weak case?

In a long-winded speech which lasted for well-nigh an hour, the General Member did his utmost to be comical and cajole the House into the belief that Government were perfectly justified in the attitude which they had taken. With annoying details, he related the same old stories of offers made by his Government and opportunities lost by Mr. Nariman. His protracted speech brought consolation to none, much less any conviction.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) was the first member to load his guns against the Government. He opposed the grant and vehemently denounced the attitude of Government. Mr. N. A. Beehar (Karachi) took up the thread of the debate and mercilessly ran down the Government for tyrannising a public worker for the honest discharge of his duties. He was surprised to notice that Government were not ashamed to face the House with that demand, after the reverse which they had met with in a Court of Law.

Undoubtedly, the honours of the day rested with Mr. K. F. Nariman who, in an inspiring and exhaustive speech, shattered to pieces one and all of the arguments advanced by the General Member. Mr. Nariman was on his legs for a full hour and a half during which time he had naturally become the centre of attraction in the House. His speech was so replete with facts and figures, so full of cogent arguments, and at the same time so spirited and interesting that the House would have sat for hours together hearing him, without feeling the strain of it. Despite the intricacies of the subject he had to deal with, Mr. Nariman was in his finest debating form. He wanted another half an hour to conclude his remarks but the President refused to give any more time as he thought that he had already allowed him enough latitude. There was considerable disappointment among the non-official members when the President compelled Mr. Nariman much against the latter's will to abruptly conclude his speech.

The debate had not very much progressed when the House rose for the day. The discussion of the same grant will be resumed to-day when the Council meets. Brisk canvassing was going on in the lobbies yesterday and each paty was busy marshalling its forces. The whips of the popular parties are optimistic about the prospects of the Opposition.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sitting at the Town Hall on Wednesday afternoon. After interpellations, Mr. Lalji Naranji made a statement with the permission of the Hon. the President in answer to challenge the Hon. the Home Member a few days back.

(See page 5 for the statement.)

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.

Discussion then proceeded on a supplementary grant of Rs. 14,19,000 demanded by the General Member as additional funds required for the Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction Scheme. The statement of demand laid down that an excess of Rs. 14,69,009 was anticipated over the voted grant for the project which was due to excesses under Works, Establishment, Suspense and Pensionary.

GOVERNMENT'S CRIMINAL WASTE OF MONEY.

In a vigorous Urdu speech, Mr. Mir Mohamad Baloch (Karachi) opposed the supplementary grant on the ground that Government were responsible for a criminal waste of money over the Barrage and the Construction of Canals.

Mr. B. T. Desai (Bombay City) also opposed the demand. He asked the Government not to mislead the House by giving false figures.

After Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, the Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage, had replied to the debate, the demand was put to vote and declared carried.

HARVEY-NARIMAN CASE.

COSTS OF PROSECUTION

The Hon. the General Member then made a demand for a supplementary grant of Rs. 60,800 to cover the expenses in the Harvey-Nariman libel suit.

A POINT OF ORDER.

Before any discussion could proceed on the grant, Mr. K. F. Nariman raised a point of order, which was of a very technical nature. Mr. Nariman held that according to Rules 31 and 32 which governed the demands for supplementary grants, the present demand was not strictly in order and could not be sustained in the House. The Rule 31 required that a demand must be made by the Finance Member. It was not applicable to the present case as the demand was made by the General Member. The Rule 32 contemplated the presentation of estimates to the Council. Mr. Nariman pointed out that no estimates had been presented to the House. What was asked was a supplementary demand for money which was already spent and for which no estimates had been presented. Besides, the demand was not an unforeseen one.

Mr. G. Wiles, the Finance Secretary, replying to the point of order, pointed out that the contingency arose after the Budget was framed and, therefore, the demand was perfectly in order under Rule 32, 2 of the Standing Orders.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

The Hon. President admitted that the point of order was very intelligent, indeed. The need for demand really arose after the judgment in the Harvey-Nariman case was delivered.

After the judgment was delivered, it was good enough for the purposes of the Finance Department to make a demand for supplementary grant. There was yet another consideration and that was that if Mr. Harvey had lost the case, Government might not have asked for the demand. Concluding, the President ruled that the demand was in order.

GENERAL MEMBER EXPLAINS.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir, speaking on the demand for grant, expressed his satisfaction at the fact that during the two debates they had had, a good deal of material had come to the knowledge of the House. Coming straightway to the libel case, the speaker recalled the circumstances which compelled Government to launch the prosecution. The Hon. the General Member repeated the same old stories of how offers were made to Mr. Nariman to prove his allegations, but which were rejected by him. He dealt at length with the sort of allegations made in the Council from 1923 and the position the Government had taken all along.

GIST OF THE CONTENTION.

The gist of the General Member's contention was that Government were compelled to allow Mr. Harvey to prosecute Mr. Nariman for the specific allegations which he had made. The General Member further informed the House that he had the benefit of the advice of several members of the Mears Committee as to the advisability of prosecuting Mr. Nariman. One member had said that Government must take steps to compel Mr. Nariman to prove the allegations. Another member had opined that Mr. Harvey should be allowed to go to the Court of Law. The third member had expressed no opinion on the subject. The General Member then read out to the House the Government resolution permitting Mr. Harvey to launch a prosecution against Mr. Nariman. He made it clear that the sanction given by Government was confined to the prosecution of Mr. Nariman for the only specific allegation about the mild steel bars. If the Government had refused to give sanction, the speaker argued, Mr. Nariman would have roared and said that Government were guilty of shielding their officer. The only step, therefore, which Government could take was to allow Mr. Harvey to prove his innocence.

At this stage the House rose for tea.

CONDEMNATION OF GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Resuming the discussion after tea recess, Mr. Swamniarayan very severely condemned the Government policy in regard to the prosecution which they had

(Continued on page 8.)

S. S. DUFFERIN'S CADETS

PROSPECTS OF APPOINTMENT

REPLY TO MR. SURAWARDY'S QUESTION.

NEW DELHI, March. 13.

In the Council of State the Hon Mr. Surawardy elicited the following information from Sir Geoffrey Corbett, regarding the progress made in training Indian cadets by S.S. Dufferin. The S. S. Dufferin has been fitted out as a training ship and stationed at Bombay. The first course on her commenced on 1st of December 1927 and 30 cadets have been selected for training in the first year of the course. Of these 30, 18 are Hindus, 8 Christians (including 3 Anglo-Indians), 2 Muslims, 1 Sikh and 1 Parsee. 11 shipping companies have agreed to accept as apprentices the cadets, who completed the course on the training-ship. Government consider that apprentices who give satisfaction will be able to obtain employment on the ships belonging to these and other companies. In addition to usual appointments as ship's officers, there are appointments under various Port authorities in India, which are open to qualified Mercantile Marine officers, appointments as leadsmen. Apprentices in the Bengal Pilot Service will also be open to cadets of the training-ship after a short period at sea after leaving the training ship.—A. P.

PROSECUTION OF MR. NARIMAN.

(Continued from page 7.)

allowed Mr. Harvey to launch against Mr. Nariman. He contended that money was spent on the prosecution by the Government even before the judgment was delivered. In the opinion of the speaker, that was not a correct procedure which the Government had followed. The speaker was entering into circumstantial evidence relating to the case with a view to prove the enormity of the folly which Government had committed when the President interrupted him and called him to order. The President suggested to the speakers to restrict their speeches to two specific points, viz., whether Government were justified in sanctioning the prosecution and whether the judgment in the case justified the demand which was brought before the House.

TRIBUTE TO MR. NARIMAN.

Mr. Naraindas Bechar (Karachi) opposed the demand. In the course of his speech, he paid a very glowing tribute to Mr. Nariman for the indomitable courage and the sincerity of purpose of which he (Mr. Nariman) had given an ample proof in the discharge of his public duties. After the judgment of the learned Magistrate, the speaker remarked, he should have expected the Government to repent over their follies and not to have the impudence to come before the House with a demand of that kind. Continuing, he pointed out that the Magistrate had held that the charges made by Mr. Nariman did not constitute a defamation.

MR NARIMAN'S SPEECH

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City) opposed the demand. He began by saying that but for the reference made to him by the General Member in his opening speech on the demand, he would not have taken any part in the discussion, particularly because his position in that matter was very delicate. Warming up to his task, he refuted the statement made by the General Member to the effect that opportunities were given to him by Government to place before them his specific allegations, but he had deliberately refused to avail himself of those opportunities. It was Government, he contended, who were absolutely reluctant to allow any non-official member to go into the administration of the Development Department. He was prepared, he said, to cast to winds his delicate scruples of Non-Co-operation and co-operate with Government in bringing to broad day light the ugly facts about the Department had Government taken him into their confidence. His offer was that a non-official Committee should be appointed to investigate into the administration and affairs of the Department and certainly he would have co-operated with such a Committee if it were appointed by Government. On the contrary, the Government's offer was that they were prepared to give him the same facilities as were given to an incriminated Government officer.

TRUTH COMES OUT AT LAST.

It was not an offer, Mr. Nariman maintained, that any self-respecting public man should have accepted. He was quite certain, he asserted, that if it were not for the compulsion of the Court, Government would have produced none of the documents which would have, in their opinion, cast a reflection on their pet officers. The speaker was glad that in spite of the attempt of the Government to hide facts, the truth had at last come out as it was bound to come sooner or later. If he opposed the grant, he was doing so, he affirmed, on grounds of equity and justice and not for any personal considerations. He believed that the prosecution was not 'bona fide'. It was intended by the Government to gag and, if possible, scare away a public servant. At least this was his honest belief. He then told the House at considerable length the whole history of the incident of the mild steel bars, which was the very bone of contention.

A CLEAR JUDGMENT.

Mr. Nariman then read out to the House the letter of invitation which he had received from the Mears Committee. In this letter the Committee had distinctly requested him to give names of Development officers who were alleged to be guilty of corrupt practices. He then related the facts that led to the prosecution and proved to the hilt that Government were not at all justified in launching the prosecution. The learned Magistrate, he pointed out, had given his opinion that he (Mr. Nariman) had not preferred any charge against Mr. Harvey. The Magistrate had further said, in no unambiguous terms, that the allegation made by Mr. Nariman about the ugly rumours having spread in the public regarding the corrupt practices in the Department, was proved by him.

DOCUMENTS TAMPERED WITH.

Continuing he reminded the House that he had made the allegations in 1924 while he was asked to prove them in 1927. During the intervening period most of the important documents relating to the case were tampered with. He then read out from the judgment the long list of documents which were admitted to have been missing. He had also made another allegation against Mr. Harvey while the case was in progress charging him with cheating and defrauding the public funds, but the Magistrate had refused to go into that charge as it did not come within the purview of the plaint. Mr. Nariman made it perfectly clear that Government could not exonerate Mr. Harvey howsoever they might desire to do so. The speaker appealed to the members to judge the issue from the point of view of justice and justice alone.

AN ABRUPT FINISH.

Mr. Nariman wanted still half an hour to conclude his speech, but the President did not allow him to do so, taking his stand on a Standing Order which gives the President general powers to regulate the business of the House. Mr. Nariman very earnestly appealed that he would require only half an hour to put his case before the House. He craved for the indulgence of the House to allow him that time, taking into consideration the importance of the subject under discussion. The shouts came from many a non-official member "Go on. We want to hear you." But the President was not disposed to allow Mr. Nariman the time which he had asked. He said he could give Mr. Nariman five minutes if in that time he could conclude his speech. Mr. Nariman said it was impossible for him to finish his speech within five minutes as he had to deal with a most intricate subject. The President could not be moved and Mr. Nariman had to close his speech abruptly.

SHARP PASSAGE-AT-ARMS.

Before the House rose for the day, there was a sharp passage-at-arms between the General Member and Mr. Munshi. In the course of his speech, the General Member had stated that Government had taken legal advice before sanctioning the prosecution of Mr. Nariman. Rao Bahadur Kale had raised a point of order, asking the President whether the House was not entitled to demand that the copy of the legal opinion should be placed on the Council Table, in view of the fact that the General Member had tried to persuade the House by stating that they had the legal advice for the attitude which they had taken. The President had given his viewpoint that in ordinary course, the Government should place the copy of the legal advice on the Council Table.

QUESTION OF PRINCIPLE.

Mr. Munshi precipitated the matters and asked the Government to produce the legal opinion. The General Member refused to do so as a question of principle. He said he had also taken the advice of a Commissioner of certain Division, but as a matter of principle he was not bound to give out that advice to the House. He argued that in his speech, he had not quoted any legal opinion and for that reason he could not place the legal advice before the House.

The President reserved his ruling for the next sitting.

The House then rose for the day.

To-day the Council will again discuss the supplementary grant to cover the expenses in the Harvey-Nariman case.

PROTEST AGAINST VISITORIAL POWERS

HYDERABAD CITIZENS MEETING

(From a Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, Mar. 13.

A public meeting of the citizens of Hyderabad presided over by Principal Thandani passed a resolution strongly protesting against the principle of University Bill in respect of appointment and powers respectively of the Vice-Chancellor and the Chancellor and urged that the Vice-Chancellor be appointed by the Chancellor after considering recommendations of Senate or Syndicate as in all other Universities and that the Chancellor be not vested with any visitorial powers inasmuch as they are either arbitrary or superfluous.

NO COALITION IN MADRAS

MINISTERIALIST PARTY'S DECISION

CONFIDENCE IN EX-MINISTERS

MADRAS, March 14.

At a meeting of the Ministerialist Party, Dr. Subbaroyan presiding, Mr. K. R. Venkatramier's resolution against any coalition with any other party in the Council was carried by a majority. Another resolution authorised Dr. Subbaroyan to suggest two names to H. E. the Governor from the members of the Ministerialist Party for appointment as Ministers.

Of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Aiyengar, whose name had been prominently mentioned as among those likely to be selected as a Minister, a rider was agreed to, requesting Dr. Subbaroyan to suggest to His Excellency the names of Messrs. Ranganatha Mudaliar and Arogyaswami Mudaliar, ex-Ministers, for re-appointment as Ministers. The Chief Minister duly communicated the decision of his party to His Excellency.—A. P.

RAJA OF RAMNAD TO BE MINISTER?

MADRAS, March 14.

The Raja of Ramnad's name is mentioned in authoritative political circles in connection with the two vacant Ministerships, while a good deal of speculation is indulged in regarding the other Ministership.—A. P.

EX M. L. C'S IN THE RUN

MADRAS, March. 13.

Lobby circles mention the names of Mr. O. Thanikachellam Chetty and Sir K. V. Reddy in connection with the permanent Law Membership. A. P.

"WHO IS THIS?"

"LAW MEMBER" REPLIES PRESIDENT

MADRAS, March. 13.

Mr A. Y. G. Campbell (Offg. Law Member) on rising in the Council to move supplementary demands, an objection was raised by Mr. G. Harisarvotham Rao who wanted to know who the Law Member was, and was told by the President that it was Mr. Campbell.—A. P.

"POLICE INEFFICIENCY."

FIRING ON HARTAL DAY CRITICISED

MADRAS, Mar. 13.

Mr. Muhammad Osman Usmansaheb (Police Member) moved at the Legislative Council to-day, a supplementary police grant of three lakhs of rupees.

Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao (Kistna) moved a cut of one hundred rupees as protest against the needless police precautions on the occasion of the Simon Commission's visit.

Mr. Basheer Ahmad in a vehement speech condemned what he called the police inefficiency in allowing peaceful citizens to be assaulted on the hartal day by ruffians.

Dr. B. S. Mallya also severely criticised the police firing on the crowds near the High Court on the hartal day (3rd February).—A. P.

SIX DEFEATS IN ONE DAY.

MADRAS, March 14.

The Government sustained six defeats on motions for token cuts in Budget demands. The first disapproved of the land revenue settlement policy, the second demanded the abolition of the Board of Revenue, the third protested against the non-segration of judicial and executive functions, the fourth urged adequate representation of the depressed classes on the services, the fifth disapproved of the special settlemente officer's re-settlement scheme, and the sixth urged the stopping of further re-settlement in South Canara. After the land revenue demand had been carried, the Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

EX-MINISTERS' REPLY TO GOVERNOR.

EXAMPLE OF C. P. MINISTERS.

MADRAS, Mar. 13.

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar (Ex-Minister) giving reasons of his resignation in the Madras Council pointed out, at the outset that only upon a mandate from the House that any members would be entitled to occupy the post of Minister and this principle was a justification for the Reforms of 1920. Recalling the circumstances of the formation of the Independent Ministry, he stated the reason why he carried on in office despite the weak position of the Party in the Council was that he knew he had the support of the House for his policy. After reiterating his principle that as a reflector of the views and the wishes of the House as its mouthpiece, he had a right and duty to resign if he failed to reflect the fundamental wishes of the House.

Mr. Ranganatham referred to the boycott resolution and observed the feeling of resentment against the Commission was universal as testified by the verdict of the Legislature. He expressed the opinion that the constitutional procedure for Dr P. Subbaroyan in the face of the Council resolution for boycott was resignation. But it was not adopted which was a negation of the principles of responsible government. Mr. Ranganatham declared that he had made plain to His Excellency and the public his determination to respect the wishes of the House on Simon Boycott. He asked amidst cheers "What is the good of my being a popular Minister if I did not represent the popular view in Government? Nor, he added, "did co-operation or non-co-operation with the Commission interfere upto the date of my resignation with the discharge of my duties?"

EXAMPLE OF C. P.

He next cited the example of the Central Provinces Ministers, who, after the vote against the Commission, continued in office. "I fully believe", added Mr. Ranganatham, "I did not resign a day too early". Proceeding he observed that to his mind, the Simon Commission was the only issue which could determine at the moment the relation between the Ministers and the Council. Mr. Ranganatham declared, "I believe agreement or disagreement between the Council and the Ministry on the Simon question is of fundamental importance and I venture to believe that whatever our differences in regard to other matters, on the point of the Commission we are one (Hear, hear). It was because of this I considered it my duty to resign and come back to you to ask you to uphold the honour of the House and the country."

VOTE DOWN MINISTERS' SALARIES.

Referring to the resignation consequent on the Governor's interpretation, Mr. Mudaliar asserted that as long as Ministers were not allowed to act in the matter of boycott resolution with the Council it would not be possible for the formation of any ministry, for he maintained it better for the diarchy to go than that those administering it and those entrusted with the duty and privilege of representing the views of Council should in reality misrepresent them (Hear, hear and cheers from the Swarajist Benches). Proceeding Mr. Ranganatham suggested that the remedy lay in voting down the Ministers' salaries. Concluding he paid a tribute to the Governor who exhibited a readiness to make the reforms a success and under whom they could have been made a success. It was an opportunity lost." (Applause)."

SOLE MINISTER'S DEFENCE.

Dr. Subbaroyan (Minister in charge of all the Transferred Repartments) replying on behalf of Government said that a short time ago he had represented to His Excellency that differences had arisen between himself and his colleagues and that he could not work with them. The Governor discussed the matter with the ex-Ministers as the result of which they proferred their resignation. He was aware that the no-confidence motion against had failed. As Dr. Subbaroyan was saying this the opposition loudly dissented.

Dr. Subbaroyan: I maintain that it had failed, for it did not get the necessary support.

The President: I request the House to listen with patience to the sole Minister.

Dr. Subbaroyan: If friends opposite hit me I mean to hit back.

Continuing Dr. Subbaroyan said that His Excellency had no option but to accept the resignation. Referring to the joint responsibility, the speaker said that it was an open secret that his two colleagues had invited the Deputy Leader of the Opposition for Counsel.

EVADES THE ISSUE.

Dr. Mallaya: Did not Mr. Satyamurti help you before? (Laughter).

Proceedng Dr. Subbaroyan asked the meaning of his Ministers issuing press statements a month after the Commission debate and immediately prior to the no-confidence motion against himself? Did not these cut across ideas of joint responsibility? "If the member for Bellary (Mr. Ranganatham) had any differences with me, he should have straightway gone to the Governor and told him he could not work in the Ministry of which I was the chief (Swarajist Laughted and ironical cheers). Proceeding referred to the Congress Party which went back on the professions of joint responsibility and tabled a motion of no-confidence against him. The charge of breaking joint responsibility should be laid at other doors.—A. P.

EX-MINISTER'S STATEMENT IN MADRAS COUNCIL.

REPUDIATES DR. SUBBAROYAN'S CHARGE

MADRAS. March 14.

In the Madras Legislative Council to-day with the permission of the President, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, ex-Minister, made a statement repudiating the Chief Minister's charge that he (Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar) and Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliar were connected with the Swarajist no-confidence motion against the Chief Minister. The speaker declared that he and Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliar definitely decided to do all in their power to defeat the motion and actually dissuaded members from supporting the motion.

The President did not allow the Chief Minister, Dr. Subbarayan, to explain his position.

Mr. Basheer Ahmad, Swarajist, then moved a cut of Rs. 100 under Land Revenue demand in order to express disapproval of Government's Settlement policy.—A.P.

MR. SASTRI REJECTS GOVERNOR'S OVERTURES

LAW MEMBERSHIP FOR 2 DAYS

MADRAS, March. 13.

It is understood that Mr. Conrad Smith. Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor who left for Europe last night met Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri and had a prolonged discussion with him on behalf of His Excellency. Mr. Sastri declined to allow the Police Department to be separated from the subjects of the Law Member and said that though he might compromise on the other subjects it was impossible to do so on this matter. Negotiations having fallen through, Mr. Campbell was appointed the Acting Law Member late in the afternoon.—A. P.

EARTHQUAKE HORROR

400 PERSONS KILLED

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Los Angeles.—It is estimated that nearly 400 persons have been killed as the result of an earthquake which smashed a hundred feet high reservoir dam at a Sanfrancisco to Canyon, forty miles north of here, releasing the flood which surrounded townships. The dam was part of the City's water-supply. Rescuers are rushing to the scene. The earthquake is doubted as it was not felt elsewhere.

150 workmen perished in the rushing waters at the construction camp. Mr. Kemp was the only survivor out of the gang. It is feared 30 Indians are drowned in a ranch popular as a Rodeo centre.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN CRISIS

NAHAS PASHA INVITED TO FORM MINISTRY

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Cairo.—King Fuad invited Nahas Pasha to form a Ministry. He has asked time to consider his reply.—Reuter.

CAPT HINCHCLIFFES ATTEMPT

STARTS WITHOUT DISCLOSING DESTINATION

LONDON, Mar. 13.

Captain Hinchcliffe, whose plans for a non-stop flight to India were recently featured in newspapers, left the Cranwell Aerodrome, this morning, "for an unknown destination".

ATTEMPTING THE ATLANTIC.

(Later).—The destination of Capt. Hinchcliffe's giant Stinson monoplane "Endeavour" is unknown. There were a few onlookers when he started at 8|40 in the morning, laden with petrol sufficient for a 3,000 mile non-stop flight. The machine flew to the west, His wife stated afterwards that he was going to the Baldonnel aerodrome in Dublin there to prepare for the tras-Atlantic flight. But Capt. Hinchcliffe did not arrive at Baldonnel in the afternoon. His London agent said that Capt. Hinchcliffe intended to attempt the Atlantic.

SIGHTED AT CORK.

An aeroplane believed to be Capt. Hinchcliffe's was sighted over Mizzenhead, Cork, in the afternoon.—Reuter.

AHMEDABAD BOARD CONDEMNS SMALL HOLDINGS BILL.

AHMEDABAD, March. 13.

At a meeting of the Ahmedabad District Local Board held this evening a resolution was passed requesting the Government of Bombay to withdraw the small Holdings Bill from the Legislative Council as it was detrimental to the rights and interests of the farmers.

The Board also resolved to observe the birth day of Mr. Gandhi as a national holiday, and submit its objections to the Government against accepting administration of primary education under the Primary Education Act.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, March 14.

Canberra.—Captain Hinkler landed here and was accorded tumultous reception. He was presented with a cheque for £2,000 by Mr. Bruce on behalf of the Government.

Cairo.—Death has occurred of the President of the Senate, Hussein Pasha Rushdy. He was Prime Minister of Egypt throughout the War and co-operated in a very friendly manner with Britain.—Reuter.

KING'S AFGHAN GUESTS

BREAKFAST IN DARKNESS

ENTERTAINMENT AT GUILD-HALL

LONDON, Mar. 14.

The King's Afghan guests, who are anxious to see sights of London, never expected this season to witness one of its wonders. They awoke at daylight but breakfasted in pitchdark, for very thick fog suddenly enveloped the metropolis and lasted till noon. During fog, part of the city including Charing Cross Station, was deprived of light for twenty minutes owing to trouble at the generating station. Wenther however cleared up in time for the Afghan guests' visit to the city, where they were entertained at Guildhall with traditional pomp.

BANQUET TO KING AMANULLAH.

King Amanullah will be the guest tonight at Government banquet at the Foreign Office which will be presided over by Sir Austen Chamberlain, with the King on his right and the Prince of Wales on his left. The 64 guests comprise persons very notable in public life and include the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lords Birkenhead, Olivier, Reading, Hardinge and Chelmsford, Sir Henry MacMahon, Sir Louis Dane, Sir Claud Jacob, and many members of the Cabinet, including Sir L. Worthington Evans, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Messrs. Churchill and Bridgeman, as also Lloyd George, Ramsay MacDonald, and the High Commissioners of South Africa and Newfoundland. There will be no lady guests. The Locarno room, decorated in scarlet and gold, where the reception will be accorded to guests, will be lit with artificial sunlight. The room is full of priceless rugs and antique furniture.—Reuter.

This morning, King Amanullah received the members of the diplomatic Corps at Buckingham Palace.

Queen Mary takes Queen Souriya to theatre to-night.

DESCRIPTION OF GUILDHALL

Streets traversed by King Amanullah on his way to Guildhall were freely decorated, Afghan flags being prominent. Windows were thronged by cheering office-workers. Sovereign's escort of Life guards accompanied the King and the Queen of Afghanistan. Besides King Amanullah and his Queen, the principal guests at Guildhall luncheon included the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince Henry, and Prince Arthur and Princess of Connaught. The famous library presented magnificent scene. Lord Mayor, wearing ermine cape over his robes (this being the custom when receiving Royalty) with Sheriffs and principal guests was on the crimson dais. In addition to the ordinary military arrangements which were in force, pikemen in armour lined the approach to the library which was ablaze with uniforms. Only seats that were vacant were the row of gilt chairs for the Royal personages.

The Lord Mayor met the Royal guests at the main entrance and returned in procession to the library. The whole company rose as the Lord Mayor escorting Queen Souriya and King Amanullah escorting Lady Mayoress mounted the dais, while the band played the Afghan anthem. After reading the address the Lord Mayor presented it to King Amanullah in a golden casket. The King replied to it in Persian.—Reuter.

PETIT INSTITUTE

OVER FOUR THOUSAND MEMBERS

The annual general meeting of the Jamshedji Nussrerwanji Petit Institute was held on Tuesday evening Sir Dinshaw Petit presiding. The report of the Managing Committee stated that there were 4065 members in 1927.

Out of the total number of 4,065 members, there were 2,363 Parsis, 1,274 Hindus, 108 Mohamedans, and 320 Christians. The total number of Lady members stood at 119 including 32 new admissions during the year.

The total number of new books added to the Institute Library during the year was 1,330, including 54 presentation volumes. The total amount spent towards the purchase of new books was Rs. 9,419.9.-7.

The Total Funds of the Institute now stand at Rs. 3,35,100.

The report was adopted.

WIRELESS RECEIVING LICENSES

Wireless Broadcast Receiver Licenses, for reception purposes only, available for eleven months after the month of issue, may now be obtained from all Imperial Head Post Offices and certain Sub-Post Offices, the fee being Rs. 10.

These licenses may be obtained by persons of any age, of either sex and of any nationality, but are not available for the use of Wireless apparatus in Indian States or in the North-West Frontier Province.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The first annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society will be held on Monday (19th instant) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) in St. George's Hospital Nurses' Recreation Room, when His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson will preside and the meeting is open to the public.

"NEW ERA IN HINDUISM"

MISS MILLER ADDRESSES PUBLIC MEETING

CONVERSION CEREMONY AT NASIK

NASIK, Mar. 13.

A public meeting attended by over twenty thousand persons was held this evening to bless Devi Sharmishtha or Miss Nancy Miller as she was hitherto known upon her admission to Hinduism. Tremendous enthusiasm prevailed among the largest audience ever seen in Nasik. The meeting was held on the bed of the Godavari river at Punchavati and presented a memorable scene. When Miss Miller in her Indian dress accompanied by ladies of the Holkar family and attendants arrived at the pandal she was greeted with applause. The same manifestation of love and goodwill was shown towards Shri Shankaracharya when he arrived a few minutes later. After some welcome songs and poems had been recited Miss Miller made a speech expressing her gratitude to those who had helped her in the conversion.

MOST CHERISHED DESIRE.

Miss Miller said:—Your Holiness, sisters and brother,—Considering the very unusual circumstances which led to the performance of to-day's ceremonies by and under the guidance of Your Holiness, Shree Shankaracharya, I feel I must express my feelings of gratitude to you all assembled here to-day to have

Devi Sharmishta (Miss Miller) in Indian Sari

admitted into your fold one who comes from a distant part of world. It was indeed a matter of surprise to me that some people in this country thought that there existed serious difficulties in the way of those who could not call India their mother country and yet desired to have all that your ancient religion and culture offered. Your participation in to-day's proceedings is an indication of your resolve to throw open the doors that have for considerable time past remained closed against outsiders. I am grateful to you that your decision and action made it possible for me to realize my most cherished desire. It was during my school days that I read some of the most fascinating portions of your ancient books as translated into English. Obviously it was not possible for me to grasp their innermost meaning but all the same they had for me a peculiar charm. My interest in the civilisation of India was suddenly roused when I met nearly two years ago one who has been the primary cause of the change through which I am passing now. As our acquaintance developed into friendship, my desire to know and understand India became stronger. Old Impressions of her great religion, her beautiful mythology and wonderful philosophy were revived. It was a delight to read more on these subjects and I have since had the pleasure of discussing them with the few Indians whom I met from time to time. I soon began to feel a change coming over me.

Although I was fully conscious of the fact that my knowledge of Hinduism was very limited and that a closer study was essential for acquiring a deeper knowledge of it yet I had sufficiently realized that Hinduism could give me all I needed for guidance.

GREAT CONSOLATION.

I must at the same time, tell you very frankly that it is not without pain that I sever my connection with the Church for I know nothing in the true religion of Christ that can be discarded without disadvantage. I hope the true spirit of Christianity will continue to be with me and be source of inspiration in the days to come and it is indeed a great consolation to feel that the true spirit of Hinduism not only tolerates such attitude as mine but welcomes it as being essential for seekers after truth. So far as my inquiry goes, Hinduism allows the greatest latitude in matters of faith or belief such as conception of God the purpose of the universe and the nature and meaning of life and indeed it was this fact more than anything else that enabled the sages of old to bring into existence that most marvelous philosophy which had been and will always be a storehouse for the world from which to draw wisdom and enlightenment. I have no doubt that Hinduism will enable me to lead a large and fuller life and I trust that with the help of Your Holiness and other brothers and sisters I shall have in time to come a deeper knowledge of Hinduism and realise its great purpose.

HER PLEDGE.

May I ask you all always to look upon me as one of you and for my part I shall not only be a Hindu but will ever strive to be not an unworthy member of the Hindu Community to which I have now the privilege to belong.

Before closing I feel it a duty to offer my heartfelt thanks to Your Holiness, to the President and the members of the Working Committee, to the local Dhangar Community and all the volunteers whose sincere efforts have made the ceremony of my admission to the fold of Hinduism such a success. I realize how stupendous was the task not only in bulk but also in quality and this fact makes the expression of my thanks inadequate.

May I also take this opportunity of expressing my grateful thanks to all those who were so kind as to send me numerous messages of sympathy and goodwill and offers of help.

May I conclude by saying that service will be my highest ambition.

Iedth

BEGINNING OF NEW ERA.

The Shankaracharya next spoke blessing Miss Miller and explaining his reasons for the unprecedented step in modern Hinduism that he had taken. He declared that the day's function was a unique one as it represented the opening of the gates of the Hindu religion to all seekers after truth. The present was a time when people were looking for a world religion and it would have been a moral and spiritual disaster to deny any one the solace of a true religion. The speaker declared that the Vedic religion could fulfil such a need. Judged from this point of view Miss Miller's conversion was fraught with the greatest meaning to the Hindu faith. "I am fully convinced", declared the Shankaracharya, "that it marks the beginning of a new era for Hinduism."

Among the tokens of regard and appreciation presented to Miss Miller is a miniature "Gita" enclosed in a miniature silver casket. Miss Miller expressed her heartfelt thanks to the president and members of the Committee and the volunteers. She concluded by saying that service would be her greatest ambition and this announcement was received with applause.

A number of speakers paid eloquent tributes to the Shankaracharya who they declared amidst applause had unfurled the flag of renascent Hindu religion.

Princess Tarabai, sister of Sir Tukoji Rao, thanked the audience for the enthusiastic reception accorded to them and for admitting Miss Miller to Hinduism.

Miss Miller read her speech in a clear, steady voice ad when she concluded it with the declaration that service was her ambition there was a traceable deep ring of sincerity and conviction in her voice.

At the conclusion of the proceedings Miss Miller touched the Shankaracharya's feet in Hindu style and bade him farewell since she and her party are returning to Barwaha by Calcutta mail to-night.

THE CONVERSION.

The ceremonials of conversion were simple. Kumari Sarmishta (Miss Miller's new name) squatted on the floor in Indian fashion opposite half a dozen priests who chanted Sanskrit hymns and mantras from the Vedas. Homa (sacrificial fire) was burning nearby to which priests were offering ghee (clarified butter) and from time to time holy water was being sprinkled on Miss Miller signifying purification; Miss Miller nodding her acceptance of purification every time. That Miss Miller was taking deep interest in every ceremonial was evident from the fact that Hindu gentleman seated next to her had to explain their meaning from time to time. She was wearing a necklace of small deep blue glass beads such as worn by ladies of Maharastra. red glass bangles round her wrists, only one on each hand, and a diamond ring. All the time her aged grandmother was seated behind her on a chair watching with interest all ceremonies.

At the conclusion of "Homa" and sudhi (purification) Kumari Sarmishta walked up to the place where Jagadguru Shri Shankaracharya was seated and received his blessing, touching his feet. Shankaracharya next presented her with cocoanut, sweets brocade sari bodice and red powder in a tray signifying that her sudhi was complete. Then priests one by one and also pundits gathered there came up and blessed her. Kumari Sarmishta gracefully acknowledging their offerings with folded hands.

Photos: G. S. A.

Miss Nancy Miller underwant the "Shuddhi" ceremony at Nasik on Wednesday. The photo shows her undergoing the ceremony.

AMERICANS IMPRESSED BY CONVERSION CEREMONY

NASIK, March 14.

Miss Miller's admission into Hinduism still continues to be the topic of the hour here. His Holiness Shri Shankaracharya has received numerous messages from prominent Hindu institutions and leaders including Mrs. Samatibai Pawar of Dewas Senior, Dr. Moonjee, M.L.A., Sirdar Angre of Gwalior, Nagar Hindu Sabha of Indore, the Hindu Missionary Society of Bombay congratulating His Holiness on the far-sighted lead he has given to the Hindu community and blessing Miss Miller.

After last evening's mass meeting, many prominent Hindus of Nasik called on Shankaracharya and expressed to him their deep gratitude for imparting fresh stimulus to the progressive forces of Hinduism.

LETTERS OF THREAT

It appears that since the question of admission of Miss Miller into Hinduism was mooted Dr. Gosave, a member of Maharaja Sir Tukoji Rao's personal staff, has received two letters threatening his life as he was actively associated in making preparations for the conversion ceremony, hitherto nothing untoward has happened.

AMERICANS INTERESTED IN HINDUISM

One of the Americans who witnessed the conversion ceremony yesterday interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press said that it was a remarkable phenomenon and meant that Hinduism had ceased to slumber, but had been reawakened with renewed vigour. He admitted that there were many points which powerfully appealed to the American mind.—A.P.

DEATH OF SIR H. G. RICHARDS.

LONDON, March 13.

Durban.—The death has occurred here as a result of the fall of Sir Henry George Richards, formerly Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature of the North West Frontier Province, India.—Reuter.

LONDON, March. 14.

Earl Granville has been appointed Ambassador at Brussels and Sir Thomas Hohler appointed Minister at Copenhagen. —Reuter.

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REGULATION PRISONERS

STATEMENT IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

INDIAN DEPUTATIONS NOT TO BE LED BY INDIANS

NEW DELHI, March 13.

The Council of State met to-day with the agenda containing two non-official resolutions.

At question time replying to Mr. Mahmud Suhrawardy Mr. Haig, Home Secretary, made an important announcement regarding the release of persons detained under Regulation Three of 1818 and the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act. He said the number of persons under detention at the end of February was as follows: In jail under Regulation Three, four; in Jail under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act twelve; in village domicile twentyfive; Home domicile nine. Seventeen had been either externed from Bengal or externed from their residence and confined to certain areas in Bengal. In addition to these, one hundred and eighteen had been released altogether. Mr. Haig compared this with the figures he announced on September 5th last and said that at that time there were forty persons in Jail under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and Regulation Three. That number had now been reduced to sixteen. The number of releases stood on that date at sixty. It was now 118.

NO ABOLITION OF VILLAGE DOMICILE.

Replying to another question on the same subject Mr. Haig said that Government did not intend to abolish the system of village domicile. The Government of Bengal was fully alive to the necessity of securing satisfactory conditions as far as the health of the detenus were concerned and have the matter constantly under review. No persons were interned in villages outside the province under the orders of the Government of India. Nine persons, however, had been prohibited under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act from entering Bengal. They were not interned but were free to live where they pleased outside the province.

Mr. Suhrawardy moved an amendment deleting the demand that the delegations be led by Indians. He said he was not actuated by narrow feelings of nationality, but he believed in the brotherhood of man.

Mr. Haig, the Home Secretary, admitted that the scope of the resolution was enlarged. At present the Government of India was a racial partnership in which the proportions were not fixed. Wherever found possible, Indians were selected. The resolution was put to vote and declared lost by 20 votes to 16. —A. P.

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PHYLLOSAN :—Pronounced :—FIL-O-SAN."

NO-CONFIDENCE IN MINISTERS

MOTION IN BENGAL COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, March 14.

The Bengal Legislative Council to-day granted leave to the Maharajah of Mymensingh, Unionist Party, to move a motion of no-confidence in the Ministers.

The President fixed 21st March for the discussion of the motion.

VOTING OF MINISTERS' SALARIES

Although the discussion of the no-confidence motion has been fixed for Wednesday the salaries of the Ministers will come up for voting to-morrow. Speculation is rife with regard to the fate of the motion for refusal of salaries.

FEATURE OF NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION

Meanwhile the feature of the no-confidence motion is that all the three non-official parties including Sir Abdur Rahim are combined in this matter, though one of the Ministers, Nawab Musharaff Hussaif, is a nominee of Sir Abdur Rahim.—A.P.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

MOTION OF NO-CONFIDENCE IN MINISTERS

CALCUTTA, Mar. 14.

The three non-official parties in the Bengal Legislative Council (the Swarajist Party, the Muslim Party and the Union Party) have given notice of a motion of no-confidence in the Ministers and the motion will be asked this afternoon after the question time.—A. P.

Does your Complexion ever get "muddy"

Have you ever noticed how your complexion seems to get dull and muddy at times? Usually it is after you have been out a lot or been travelling. It isn't just tiredness or strain. It's because conditions have interfered with Nature's process of continually renewing the outer skin. Your skin should be in a constant state of flux. As the outer layer gets worn out and dried it should disappear and leave the fresh, young skin, which has been growing underneath. Sometimes this doesn't happen properly. Then the minute particles of the old, dead cuticle clog up the pores and stifle the tender, young skin.

There's one sure, simple way to remedy this. Just ask any chemist for some pure Mercolized Wax and gently massage it in before you go to bed. Then, while you sleep the Mercolized Wax will be gently dissolving away those tiny clogging atoms of old skin, and in the morning you will find the young skin as clear and fresh as Nature meant it to be. Try this to-night. Just be sure you get pure Mercolized Wax and you will be really surprised at the difference such a simple treatment can effect.

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COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ANSWERED

WHAT EDUCATION AUTHORITIES SHOULD DO.

MAJOR ZORAWARSINGH INTERVIEWED.

"The pre-eminent feeling is one of disappointment", stated Major Zorawar Singh, a member of the Indian Sandhurst Committee, in a special interview to the "Chronicle", on the announcement made last week in the Indian Legislative Assembly by the Commander-in-Chief.

The Major could not agree with even a single statement given expression to by His Excellency for rejecting the unanimous recommendations of the Indian Sandhurst Committee Asked whether there were any special difficulties in the way of establishing an Indian Sandhurst College, he said there were absolutely none. By paying somewhat higher salaries than what were being paid at Sandhurst, India could get, he said, an equally efficient staff and there ought not to be climatic difficulties either, because, in India whatever climate was deemed necessary, could be had.

In reply to the query whether there would be a sufficient number of Indian boys forthcoming for the College if established, Major Zorawar Singh stated: "We stated that we should establish an Indian Sandhurst with a hundred boys, that is to say, the admissions in the first instance should be 33 a year---which is less than the admissions they are now prepared to give in England. From that point of view, therefore, we would require even a less number of boys to start than we would require for sending to England. And if a college were established in India, the number forthcoming would be automatically larger because parents apprehend their boys' career being ruined by going to a foreign country where there is no one to take care of them in the holidays. In India, on the other hand, boys can return to their own homes for a long period of time. Consequently there can be no difficulty in starting a college."

"But what do you think of the atmosphere," asked the representative. "Certainly you will have the atmosphere" he replied. "The college can be established at Quetta where there is a staff college and where there are large numbers of troops, so that conditions similar to those obtaining in Britain at Sandhurst are at once available."

BRITISHER'S PREJUDICE.

"I personally believe it is a result of over-caution", said the Major in reply to a question as to what the reason should be for rejecting the recommendation of the Comittee. "We must not forget," he added, "that the military service is a most cherished possession of a Britisher so that he will think twice before he gives it up in spite of the British Government and the Government of India being sincere in their desire to take in a large number of Indians. Besides, they have to remove the racial prejudice from the minds of the British recruits in favour of officers' ranks in the army.

A VICIOUS SCHEME.

"In this connection, one thing makes me most sceptical and that is the anxiety of Government to retain the eight-unit scheme which is an absolutely vicious one. That scheme had been condemned by almost every witness, British or Indian, who came before our Committee--except perhaps the representatives of the India Office who put forth a lame defence. Here my friend, Sir Phiroze Sethna, has already brought to light the conduct of an India Office official who had gone and delivered a lecture at Sandhurst, which, reading between the lines, clearly conveys the idea that no British officer would serve under an Indian comrade. The Commander-in-Chief said that no segregation was intended in this eight-unit scheme when it was introduced. But I am afraid that has been the practical result, whatever the intention might have been. The expressed intention is to test the capacity of Indians to run their own show. But it may well be asked whether the test is a fair one. Would it not be better in the interests of true comradeship and 'espirit de corps' to let Indian and British subalterns to rub shoulders together regimentally. It might be argued that extra-regimentally an Indian commissioned officer would have the chance of commanding British personnel; but I can tell from my own personal experience that such opportunities would be rare. Not only that, we must think of the mentality of the two component units, and the sooner both realise them, the better it will be for the efficiency of the army and the good of both the nations."

RESPONSIBILITY OF EDUCATIONAL AUTHORITIES.

Major Zorawar Singh next discussed as to what India should do in view of the the policy by the Commander-in-Chief. He seemed to think that in certain respects, the announcement would result in a substantial advance, as for instance in the Artillery, Engineering, and Air Departments.

"The next move," he said, "rests with the educational authorities in India. At present, the Indian candidates for entrance to Sandhurst, have to pass an examination the course of which does not tally with the course of any universities in India. The educational authorities should either remodel the courses of studies in the first two years of the College or better stil, the two last years of the school. Military subjects can be made optional in the College or in schools and officers' training corps should be established. It would be quite easy to do this, on the model,—say of Cambridge. Here I must say that it is not the intention that all boys should take up military careers. But the English University authorities believe that even civilians would be better men if they had a knowledge of military subjects."

"In spite of the rejection of the most important recommendations," continued the Major, "if we prove to the hilt that the country can produce good boys, it would be impossible for Government to refuse to open the door wide open. I feel quite confident that inside of five years, we shall be producing more than the number stated—namely 37,—all of them fit in all respects for receiving military training. If the British authorities cannot admit more boys, the only solution would be the establishment of an Indian Sandhurst. In fact, Government know it that we can send any number of boys. Otherwise, they would not have raised the number from ten to thirty-seven as they intend to do."

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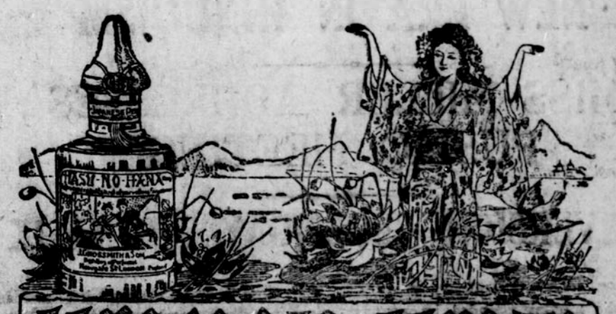
POPULAR DEMONSTRAT'ON OUTSIDE STATION

LOYALISTS SHOUTED OUT

(Later):—On arrival at Lahore the members of The Simon Commission were given a cordial reception at the railway station by officials, members of the Legislative Council Municipal Commissioners, and a number of title-holders, Loyalists and dignitaries who had been specially invited for the occasion. The platform of the station was closed to the public, and the precincts of the railway station and the approaches to it were closely guarded by police. Throughout the town the police and sowars were parading the streets. Inspite of this a huge crowd of several thousand people with black flags assembled outside the Station to mark their adherence to the national boycott. The roads along which the Commissioners were to pass were lined for nearly half a mile by people holding black bags and large placards bearing the words "Simon go back," "Death or Liberty etc. The officials and others who passed these streets to go to the station to receive the Commissioners were greeted with ringing shouts of "shame, shame."



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"SIMON GO BACK"

NATURE OF 'RECEPTION' AT LAHORE

OFFICIALS ASKED TO MUSTER

Lahore, March 10.

The "Tribune" publishes the following account of the "Reception" accorded to the Simon Commission on their arrival at Lahore

A procession of Congessmen, headed by Sardar Kharak Singh, and accompanied by Sardar Sardul Singh and Dr. Satyapal, started from Machhihatta at 12 noon, waving black flags and bearing posters with incriptions, among others, "Simon, Go Back." "Liberty or Death" When it reached Shahalmi Gate, it was stopped by Mr. Ogilvie. Deputy Commissioner, who informed Sardar Kharak Singh that if they would agree to occupy the seat alloted to them at the railway station, he could have no objection to their proceeding to the station. Sardar Kharak Singh intimated that their only objection in taking out the procession was to express dissatisfaction with the Simon Commission and that, therefore, they had no objection to occupying the seat reserved for them. The procession, was, then, allowed to proceed, followed by a police force, both foot and mounted.

When the procession reached the railway station it swelled to thousands with about 2000 black flags and was surrounded, by a strong police and military cordon.

ARREST OF GERMAN ENGINEERS

DEMAND FOR BREAKOFF OF TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

LONDON, March. 13.

Berlin.—The German ambassador at Moscow has telegraphed the result of his conversation with Mr. Chicherin. The latter, however, has not vouchsafed any information regarding the arrest of the German engineers beyond stating that investigation is being made and the result would be communicated to Germany. Dr. Stresemann, who has just returned from Geneva, is expected to take the matter up vigorously. Berlin newspapers demand the breaking off of Germano-Russian trade negotiations which have been proceeding for a fortnight.—Reuter.

PREPARATORY DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

M LITVINOFF AND LUNACHARSKY REACH GENEVA

LONDON, March. 13.

GENEVA.—MM. Litvinoff and Lunacharsky and ten other Russian delegates to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission arrived here to-day without notice.—Reuter.

LADY ABE BAILEY IN NAPLES

LONDON, March. 13.

Naples.—Lady Abe Bailey who is flying to Cape Town from London in a moth aeroplane arrived here, and was greeted by the Commander and officers of the Capodichino aerodrome.

"PRESIDENT LINCOLN" REACHES YOKOHAMA

LONDON, March. 13.

Yokohama.—The American Dollar liner "President Lincoln" has arrived. It failed to report the position as its aerial had been carried off—Reuter.

KINKEAD'S MACHINE SALVED

LONDON, March. 13.

Flight-Lieutevant Kinkead's machine has been salved. It was found in two parts, namely, fuselage and engine. Flight-Lieutenant Kinkead's body, which was inside, was removed to the mortuary at Calshot.

A message from Colombo of the 13th instant says:—Twenty-one persons have been killed as a result of collision between a passenger train and the Gale-Colombo express. The engine and three carriages of the Express have been badly smashed and the engine and two carriages of the other train have been smashed.

Delhi, 12th March.—News has been received that Messrs. Plymire (American Missionary), Mathewson (British Missionary) and Filchner (German Scientist and Explorer) have arrived safely at Leh and are proceeding to Srinagar where Herr Flichner will continue magnetic observations.—A. P.

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PROFITS BY DOUBLE SHIFT SYSTEM

The eighth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held on Tuesday at 5-15 p.m., Sir Victor Sassoon presiding.

The Directors report and the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1927, as certified by the Company's Auditors, showed a profit of Rs. 24,56,430-4-9 for the year, subject to depreciation, which after deducting the previous years' losses of Rs. 20,22,490-5-9 left a balance of Rs. 4,33,939-15-0 which sum it was proposed to allocate towards arrears of depreciation.

Two of the Directors, Messrs. Narottam Morarji and F. E. Dinshaw, retired according to Article 101 of the Company's Articles of Association, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election

The Mill Machinery. Buildings and Stocks were insured for Rs. 4,58,26,000.

In moving the adoption of the report the Chairman pointed out that the profit of Rs. 25 lacs was due to cotton profits and not made from the flourishing business of mill industry. Referring to the present situation, he said, the Bombay mills for the first time in the last 20 years worked at a loss and there was no immediate likelihood of the trade improving and therefore they had to close down 45 per cent of their plant because it was cheaper to keep it idle than to work it. He then spoke of the quality of their production which could compete with even European manufacture in some cases and urged the shareholders to support the goods manufactured in their mills. Speaking on economy he said they had cut down the salaries to 18 per cent of their staff. Continuing he said:—

We tried to inaugurate the system of 2 sides per man for medium counts, by offering an increase of wage of 50 per cent to our spinners, making the present wage 3 times what it was before the war, with the eventual success that you know of, but only after so difficulty. I would here like to make a point clear on which there has been a great deal of ignorance shown lately and that is that there is no more work for a spinner in looking after 2 sides when he is spinning medium counts than there is for a spinner looking after 1 side when he is spinning low counts and if we were to raise our counts up to a higher level. say 60s. or 80s. there would be no more energy required from the spinner for looking after 4 sides than for looking after one side with low counts. That is a point that is not sufficiently appreciated. But to enable him to look after more sides, it is necessary to give the workmen certain facilities, and even then there is a drop in production, at the beginning. We have found in practice at the moment that out of the 16 annas which we apparently save by spinners taking two sides. after making making allowance for all the disadvantages. the net saving only comes to something like 11 annas so that as we give the spinner 8 annas we are in fact not giving him 50 per cent of our saving, but are in fact giving him 77 per cent of our net saving. It is only if he is able to increase his efficiency on 2 sides that we can hope to make anything like the 50 per cent saving which might appear apparent at first sight.

I am glad that our work people have decided to come back to work. But in view of the fact that the saving we make is so little and the price that we receive for our product is so low, it has not been possible for us, as I have already said, to work more than 55 per cent of our plant.

In the case of the weavers there are only certain qualities of cloth where it is possible for us to ask a man to look after 3 or 4 looms and we maintain that the amount of work that necessitates looking after 3 or 4 looms is no more than expended by other workmen already looking after 1 loom turning out blankets or the beautiful artificial silk brocades you all saw in 5-H Week.

Mr. F. J Ginwala suggested the appointment of a High Commissioner of Purchase for the mills and also taking the Textile Union in their confidence with a view to avoid the possibility of strikes

The report was adopted and the retiring directors were re-elected.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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INDIAN CADETS FOR SANDHURST

GOVT SCHOLARSHIPS

The Government of Bombay, writes the Director of Information, have sanctioned two special scholarships of the value of Rs. 3,000 each per year ordinarily tenable for 18 months at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England. One of these is primarily intended for Muslims and the other for Marathas domiciled in the Presidency, including Sind. When no suitable candidates from either or both of the communities for whom the scholarships are primarily intended to be reserved are forthcoming, both scholarships or scholarships so available will be awarded to a suitable candidate of the other community mentioned above or of any other communities domiciled in the Presidency. These scholarships are intended only for boys whose parents or guardians are too poor to afford to pay the expenses of the college education.

CONDITIONS OF SCHOLARSHIP.

Applications from candidates are required to be sumbitted in a prescribed form. Candidates who seek admission to Sandhurst College for the September and February terms respectively must submit their applications to the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, on or before 1st March and 1st August preceding. They must belong to families of high social standing and preference will be given to those belonging to families whose members have proved their loyalty and martial spirit by coming forward readily for enlistment in the Indian Army. Candidates who fulfil the necessary conditions will ordinarily be called before a Selection Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay. No scholarship will be awarded unless the candidate approved by the Bombay Government is finally selected and nominated by the Government of India for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and unless he executes a bond agreeing to serve, after he has successfully completed his course at the College, in the Indian Army at least for four years, if called upon to do so, or, in default, to refund the amount of the scholarship actually drawn by him.

For additional particulars regarding the scholarships candidates must apply to the Director of Public Instruction, Poona.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimahara) Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: PISCES.

If to-day is your birthday your acting on the stage of this world will be first applauded then hissed out by the very admirers. In the early career your bank balance will be the envy of all loving eyes. Your home budget, quite unlike the bloated budget of Sir B. B. will, every year, show a bumper surplus. But lean years are sure to follow when no Geddean or Inchcapean or Viswaswarayan axe will wipe off the direful deficits. Of course, in that stage the birds of richest plumes will mysteriously fly away to browse on fresh fields with raptures new. One of the causes of your nasty Humpty-dumptyan fall is your vanity and conceit, trying always to rule the roost when in these days of democracy, the twin sister of hypocrisy, you have sometimes to yield to the petticoat. For, though these are not the days of Queen Elizabeth or of the Zealot, "Bloody Mary", men have to respect the tradition, sometimes. You must remember the advice of Mrs. Fielder of Portsmouth who lately celebrated her golden wedding. "Learn to give and take. There are moments when you must give way (give away whatever a man has got in his purse?) although you know you are in the right." We have not had the pleasure of knowing the temperament of Mr. Fielder, so we cannot say which of the two is the greater devotee of the maxim "give-and-take". But the Mem Saheb has uttered a homely truth which you cannot afford to ignore. Remember petticoat philosophy is several times proving far more practical and beneficial than the rough-and-tumble alleged philosophy of pantalooned pot-boilers or flannelled fools who play to the gallery.

"CHOTA MAYOS" AT WORK

YELLOW OURNALISM VERSUS TRUTH

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA

ARE EASTERN TEACHINGS DANGEROUS?

In the following article written to the East-West, Swami Yogananda gives a crushing reply to yellow Journalism which persistently misrepresents India and her ideals.

Some years ago in Boston, while being interviewed by a newspaper reporter, I gave my views on the subject of education for boys, based on my experience as founder and principal of the Ranchi Residential School for Boys in India.

The next morning, the interview appeared in the newspaper with the headlines reading. "The Swami's Opinions on Flappers." Much mystified, I consulted four dictionaries without discovering any other meaning for "flapper" except "One who, or that which, flaps." This left me as much in the dark as ever, and I consulted some of my Boston friends. Imagine my surprise to learn that "flappers" meant "scantily dressed young girls." The small boys I had been talking about to the reporter had undergone a newspaper metamorphosis, emerging as full-fledged girl flappers!

Certainly the methods of exaggeration and distortion, and the free play of imagination and fictional skill that are employed by some newspapermen in lieu of sober consideration of facts and actual events, can make a harmless rope look like a vicious snake.

PRESS NECROMANCY.

Some of the clever street magicians of India can, apparently, produce articles out of thin air. This magical ability to materialize something out of nothing has been developed to a high art by the press-necromancy of certain American newspapers. A constant stream of unwholesome wonders emerge from such newspapers' trick hat of imagination. The deluded public gazes in astonishment at what appears to be a whole forest of venomous cobra snakes, but which is in reality nothing more than a coil of inoffensive rope.

It lies with the public to destroy the menacing influence of untruthful journalism in America by refusing to buy its tainted pages. One knows not where its poisoned shafts will strike next. The history of yellow journalism is a continuous record of broken hearts, broken homes, ruined reputations and blighted lives, unjustly brought about. The fruits of a lifetime of disinterested service to mankind can be reduced to ashes through the soulless efforts of yellow journalism. Gold is its only god, and to that god, there is nothing too sacred for it to sacrifice. Truth is its plaything, useful to it only insofar as it allows opportunity for distortion, misinterpretation and exaggeration.

Catering as it does, to a depraved public taste that lacks sufficient moral and intellectual background to enable it to detect truth from falsehood, the only aim of yellow journalism is sensationalism and "thrills", without regard for any fundamental right, truth or principle. Through lust for gold, it will crucify any man or any movement at a moment's notice, employing conscienceless writers, skilled in the crafty art of misrepresenting truth while cleverly avoiding the technical charges of libel.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST INDIA.

These words are called forth through the recent wholesale and seemingly organized propaganda in certain unprincipled newspapers, and in several books and magazines, aimed against India, Eastern teachings, and Oriental teachers.

The regenerating, life-giving, soul-revealing philosophy of the glorious ancient Indian sages has been more and more coming into the limelight in America, due to the reverent interest and earnest study of thousands of truth-seeking, thoughtful, unprejudiced Americans, who are lending their moral and financial support for the spread and defence of India's eternal light of truth.

The shallow reasoning, race-prejudice and love of sensationalism at the expense of truth that characterizes yellow journalism and writers with the Nordic-superiority-complex, have recently been widely employed in an effort to block the waters of truth that have been flowing from India into America. As well try to stop the stars in their courses! So long as spiritual hunger persists in America, so long will the deathless message of India's saints continue to nourish the Western brothers.

In the cosmic plan and purpose, certain duties and responsibilities have been allotted the different races of mankind. At the present time, the Western world leads in material development and scientific progress and the Orient is humbly grateful to receive instruction from the West along those lines, sending its promising young sons by the thousands to Western universities and Western lands to study the superior knowledge of material conquest of nature in the West.

Because of India's great antiquity as compared with the extreme youth of European and American countries, and because of the centuries of concentration on spiritual problems by the greatest minds of India, it is seen that the individual contribution of Indian national genius to the well-being of the world is a spiritual one. India has sent very few of her great teachers to America, but those who did come, like Swami Vivekananda, Baba Bharati, Swamirama and a few others, were received with open arms and accomplished the spiritual awakening of thousands of American souls.

WOULD AMERICA WELCOME ORIENTAL CHRIST?

For thousands of years past, the Orient has produced the towering spiritual figures of history. The whole Western world professes to follow the Oriental teacher, Jesus Christ, although if He returned to earth to-day, He would meet with the same race prejudice, immigration restriction and journalistic misrepresentation that other Oriental teachers of to-day have to deal with.

Christ, Mohammed, Buddha, Confucius, Laotze, Zoroaster and Krishna were all Orientals. Some of the greatest spiritual figures of modern times came from India—Ramakrishna, Swami Vivekanada. Mahatma Gandhi and Lahiri Mahashaya are well known to the Western world. India has produced in every generation scores of saints of such God-realization and spiritual grandeur that their lives have left an imperishable mark on Indian history and their names are enshrined in every Indian heart.

These differing manifestations of racial genius do not mean that Western nations cannot produce great saints, nor that Orientals are incapable of great material activity. In fact, there have been many glorious saints of the Christian church who have known God and have manifested His power. Similarly, even to-day the Orient numbers among her sons some of the greatest scientists, inventors and mathematicians of the world. But the emphasis on values differs in East and West. In India, spiritual advancement is considered the highest goal of life. Any man who devotes himself to that calling is held in the highest respect and reverence by the people. Many of the great Indian characters naturally gravitate to that path of life. There has never been wholesale religious persecution or religious intolerance in India.

But in the West, we find a different standard. Here the religious life is held in no such respect as it obtains in India, and in fact it calls forth some contempt as the "calling of a weakling" from large sections of the American public. Hence, the great American minds naturally gravitate toward material, scientific expression and development. Recognition and public acclaim are mostly reserved in America for those who can show the greatest amount of material accomplishment. In India, a man like Mahatma Gandhi is held in adoration by the masses, not for the results of his labor, but for the grandeur of his moral nature and the strength of his character.

GENIUS IS MIND-CONCENTRATION.

In both cases, it is concentration of mind that produces great spiritual or scientific geniuses.

India has been able to withstand the political upheavals and social vicissitudes of centuries, without losing her national individuality as ancient Rome, Greece and Egypt did. Why? Because of her great spiritual vitality, because of the thousands of great saints that have trod her soil and sanctified it.

The ancient rishis (sages) of India went deeper into the laws of life, nature and God than any other people in history. Many of the great modern scientific discoveries merely confirm what the Aryan seekers discovered centuries ago in a general way, about the atomic constitution of matter, the basic laws of the physical world, and the principles of man's mind nature. For this reason, whenever a great scientific or spiritual figure arises, whether in East or West, his message does not differ in any essential respect from the ancient philosophy of India. "Truth is One, men call it by various names." There can be no two truths. Destroy all books, all traditional learning, and still the basic truths of life would be discovered all over again, exactly the same, by the inquiring spiritual mind with its penetrating insight.

Of course, casual travellers to India, and the general run of newspaper writers, cannot be expected to understand anything about these things, any more than they understand such things as Einstein's theory of Relatively or the theory of music. However, while they do not presume to foist their ideas on the public about Einstein and the theory of music, yet many of them do not let their lack of knowledge about spiritual subjects deter them from exhibiting their abysmal ignorance in that direction to the public.

PRACTICE IS ESSENTIAL.

One phase of Eastern teachings that should be stressed is that they can never be wholly comprehended unless one practices them regularly in his daily life after receiving them from a real teacher of actual God-realization. Otherwise, it is a case of the blind leading the blind. The great light that leads from the dark world of matter into the celestial powers of divinity, are not lightly bestowed nor lightly won, and no effort is too great to find the way and to follow it.

Those Western authors who write on the danger of awakening the Kundalini (coiled life-force at the base of the spine) and other Hindu teachings, are the last ones to know what they are talking about, having never practised the proper exercises nor been instructed by a qualified Hindu teacher. They sound their erroneous warnings against Eastern teachings in order to offer, instead, their own Western-diluted Eastern teachings.

TRUTH NOT EASTERN NOR WESTERN.

Truth is neither Eastern nor Western—it is the inalienable property of every soul that draws the breath of life. That is the true meaning of the equality of man—not the social not political not economic equality that many people often wrongly imagine will someday arrive, but the equality of every soul before God, the equality to seek Him and know Him.

Truth, however, must have a form and an individualized expression on this plane. It must express itself through something, some material medium. They are mistaken who are prejudicial against any spiritual truth because it has an Eastern label. Label it must have, just as the infinite ocean must take the shape of the bowl it is put into, but neither label nor bowl can change the inherent quality of truth. Put into what form one may, it shines through as the same One Eternal Truth. "Lofty its declaration, sublime its aspirations, pure and tender its piety," Sir Edwin Arnold says of the Bhagavad Gita. What matter whether its message is called Bhagavad Gita or the doctrines of the apostle Paul? Would not its aspirations still be sublime, its piety pure? In eagerness to criticize the form or source of truth, many seekers fail to grasp the meaning of the message which alone is of any worth.

The East and the West must realize and be thankful for their mutual interdependence and need for each other. Through the modern methods of quick transportation and communication, the nations of the world are now only a stone's throw from one another. It largely depends on their attitude now, whether they are going to concentrate on one another's differences and faults, and shatter one another with explosions of misunderstanding and hatred, or whether they will utilize their closeness as an opportunity for constructive exchange of their best national qualities.

CAUSE OF WAR.

Hate, unjust criticism, provincialism, religious bigotry, selfish commercial "patriotism," superiority-complex of being a ruling nation, race consciousness, color and class prejudices, unwise immigration laws and conscienceless journalism are the real ammunitions of war and self-destruction. God never has to employ miracles to kill the evil-doers—they fight and kill themselves by civil and racial wars and rejoice in doing so.

TRUTH IS INVINCIBLE.

False news travels with the wind, but truth has the power to travel against the wind.

I have my good-will always toward those error-stricken, misguided one who seek to blacken India's name and India's philosophy in the eyes of the world. Jesus was crucified for doing good, and all spiritual teachers must be prepared to bear the trials that will come to them. Judas was the cause of bringing Jesus' message to the attention of the whole world. The enemies of India's immortal light of truth cannot dim its lustre nor withdraw its regenerative influence from the lives of those who seek it. The narrow-spirited crities of India and the concerted efforts of yellow journalists can never destroy the indestructible heritage of the sages of ancient India. Such crities will themselves see the true light someday and repent, like Paul, of their former persecution of a message that does ill to no man and good to all.

Mankind has only one real enemy—Ignorance. Let us all work together for its destruction, helping and cheering one another along the way.

COALITION NATIONALIST PARTY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In his letter published in to-day's issue of the "Chronicle" Mr. Pahalajani has made a futile attempt to explain away the attitude of the Coalition Nationalist Party in refraining, from voting on the cut motion moved by Mr. Nariman when the Industrial Housing Scheme was under discussion. He maintains that the "cause of action" adopted by Mr. Swaminarayan, whot had withdrawn the "vote of censure" on the Bombay Development Department in view of the appointment of an Enquiry Committee, in pressing Mr. Nariman's cut motion to a division was "inconsistent with the position taken up by the Coalition Nationalist Party which terminated in the appointment of the Committee." By giving this lengthy explanation, Mr. Pahalajani is simply confounding the main issue. Mr. Pahalajani and his Party cannot get away from the fact that they had it from the General Member, in his reply to Mr. Nariman's vote of censure, that the Enquiry Committee appointed will be only in the nature of an advisory body with no powers to investigate fully into the working of the Development Department. Was it this sort of Committee which the Coalition Nationalist Party wanted Government to appoint? If no', was the position taken up by Mr. Pahalajani and his party in leaving Mr. Nariman in the lurch justifiable?—Yours etc.

D. M. NADKARNI.

Thana, Mar. 10.

HOSPITALS IN THE SPIRIT WORLD

DOCTOR'S SPIRIT NARRATES EXPERIENCES AFTER DEATH

(V. D. RISHI.)

Life after death being the counterpart of our existence here, the conditions prevalent in that region are very similar in many respects. This is the universal experience of Spritualists all over the world, and the messages received from various spirits through different mediums are almost uniform. Be it remembered that the region is not imaginary, but as real and tangible to its denizens as this world is to us. It is for this reason that we occasionally get information like the following, which though incredible to many is commonly known to Spiritualists.

SPIRIT'S STATEMENT.

At a Seance held under the auspices of the Indian Spiritualist Society on Sunday the 11th March the Spirit of a Doctor related to one of the member stated. "I have to work regularly in a Hospital here and advise the patients to take care of their health, who usually suffer from indisposition. The Hospitals are well attended, and have different wards for male and female spirits."

When asked whether he had met Dr. Shiravalkar he replied in the affirmative and gave the exact number of days since his death although the medium did not know anything about it.

DIET IN SPIRIT WORLD.

He emphasized the necessity of vegeterian diet and pointed out that to his knowledge, there was no animal food in the spirit-world. It would be interesting to note that during his life time he was a non-vegetarian and had scolded his son for taking to vegeterian food. He added that there were no surgical cases as the bodies of the spirits were etheric.

The identity of the Doctor was clearly established and the information given above was received through a medium who is a Master of Arts. The Senance was attended by respectable gentlemen who were quite struck by the informaiton.

PARSIS AND ALL-PARTIES' CONFERENCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have received some letters protesting at the non-inclusion of Parsi representatives in the All Parties' Conference May I point out that these protests are wholly due to ignorance of the facts? Invitations for the All-Parties' Conference were sent out to the following four Parsi Organisations:—

1. Zoroastrian Association, Bombay
2. Parsi Central Association, Bombay.
3. Parsi Panchayat, Bombay
4. Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, Bombay

In acknowledging our invitation the Secretary of the Zoroastrian Association stated that he would place it before his Managing Committee, but as this was not meeting in the near future they could not send a representative in time for the initial stages of the Conference. The Parsi Central Association and the Parsi Panchayat did not, to the best of my knowledge, acknowledge our invitations. A second invitation and reminder for the meeting on the 8th March was also sent to all these four organisations.—Yours etc,

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
General Secretary.
All-India Congress Committee

Daryaganj,
Delhi March 10.

DRAMATIC RHEUMATIC CURE

The special correspondent of "Forward" wires to that paper:—

LONDON, Mar. 8.

The staff of the Bath Ear and Nose Hospital report that the removal of septic foci from the nose and throat has resulted in dramatic cures of rheumatic ailments.

All treatment of rheumatic affections, it is declared, should be preceded by an examination of the conditions of nose and throat.

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